

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, China Mail, and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate, Canton, 16th April, 1866. D. B. ROBERTSON,

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the Evening Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy. British Consulate.

Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

R. SWINHOE, Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

P. & O S. N Co.'s NOTICES.

THURSDAY.

instant, at 3 P.M.

P.M. on the 27th.

Office, Hongkong.

diate delivery.

A. & C., 1372, ...

1 Air tight Case Plants.

Hongkong, June 20, 1866.

Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

until further notice.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

J. J. M. 6,



STEAM TO

SHANGHAE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th instant,

at Daylight, despatches close at 5 P.M., on

STEAM TO

SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHCHAU

Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,

and Southampton;

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

"BENARES," Captain Browne, with

Her Mujesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and

Cargo, will leave this for the above places,

CARGO will be received on board until

5 P.M. on the 27th Instant. SPECIE until

Noon on the 28th; and PARCELS until 5

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES

Black Bill of Lading, are particularly re-

quested to note the Terms and Conditions of

these Bills of Lading, with reference to the

transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with

a view to the adequateness of their Insurance

For particulars regarding Freight and

Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

NOTICE.

signees, who are requested to take imme-

Captain Dickson, . . 1 Box Baggage.

 ${f From \ Marseilles, --}$

From England.

Ex "Ottawa."

Lieut Perry, . . . 1 Box Apparel.

M. & Co., (in diamond) 1 Cask Samples.

From Shaughae, -

From Coast Ports,—

NOTICE.

ATOTICE is hereby given that the Com-

to and from all the Coast Ports is now re-

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL,

will assume charge of the Company's

Business in Hongkong from this date and

pany's Rate of Freight on TREASURE

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Per "Orissa,

I'HE following Packages are still un-

claimed, and are lying in the P. & O.

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent.

. . 1 Parcel Samples.

, . . . 1 Box Worsted.

. . . 1 Box Catridges.

Box Sundries

Policies in respect of the same.

Hongkong, July 14, 1866.

** Shippers of Cargo on the Company's

on SUNDAY, the 29th July, at 9 A.M.

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship

Hongkong, July 24, 1866.

Hongkong, July 25, 1866.

"GANGES," will leave for the Place

W. R. DALZIEL,

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent.

Acting Superintendent.

BYENING MAIL.

CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,

No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,

BACK OF THE CLUB.

A DAILY PAPER. PRICE .- \$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

THE CHINA MAIL. AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.) Price -\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING .- Same as Evening Mail. THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMA-NENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manda, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL. Consisting of 8 full pages, and contain-

ing the articles in the Evening and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary. ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "Notice of Fights" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in th Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkoug, 17th May, 1866.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Conand should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs Shortrede & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. "China Mail" Office, Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COM-PANY, LIMITED

TOTICE is hereby given that the Third | cent. CALL, of \$25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 6th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts

By Order of the Board of Directors. (Signed) AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co. General Agents. Hongkong, July 5, 1866.

P & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TOSHIPPERS OF TREASURE TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the L Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the C. KRARSLEY, printed on the Government Stamp. Steamer's departure. Should the hour fix- Price 2s. 9d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists ed for leaving be later than Noon, ship- throughout the World. ments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's CUSSION CAPS. Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES



HE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA-"NIPHON" will leave for the above RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES Places TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th IMPERIALES.

STEAM FOR Shanghae and Yokohama.

THE Steam-ship "LABOURDONNAIS," Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Captain Pelissor, will leave for the above Ports immediately after the Arrival of the next French Mail. A. CONIL,

Hongkong, July 24, 1866.

NOTICE.

HE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:-

From Bombay. N/M. . 2 pieces and I Bundle Ivory. From Marseilles.—

(in diamond), . 1 Case Books. J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware. Puscole Pustovethy, 1 do. Preserves M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 Baggage.

Ex "Donnai," B. G. 1, 1 chest Photographic Apparatus. L. T. 221, . . 1 chest Baggage.

Ex "Alphee" From Marseilles,— (in diamond), 11 cases Merchze. J. L., 55 57/60, 63/67, 10 ,, Rifles. L E., No. 5, . . . 1 ,, Straw hats

S. C., 5569/70, Colours. A. CONIL. Agent.

Hongkong, July 16, 1866.

NOTICE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Messa-U geries Imperiales Steamer "Alphee" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. and to take imme-

A. CONIL. Agent. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

diate delivery of their Goods.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Winneford's Fluid Magnesia.

Is the great Remedy for ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATION AND

BILIOUS APPECTIONS. It is the Physician's Cure of GOUT.

duced to a uniform rate of one quarter per RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of FEVER AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnaucy, DINNE-

EORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCING SALINE AND APERIENT.

Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., CHEMISTS, -- LONDON.

And sold by Dauggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. CAUTION -Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS,

ONG celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. Purchasers should see that each Box is wrapped in white paper, and has Also Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints ured by SANGER'S TASTELESS ANTIBILION Powders, price 131d. per Packet.

Both Medicines may be had of J. SANGERS & SUN, 150 UXFORT ST., LONDON

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

(Established 1820.) THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder TRE-BLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PER-

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH PRLT. AND PAPER WADDINGS. Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing-Game at Long Distances. FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS. 57 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON R.C. Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

AMMUNITION

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description

For Sporting or Military Purposes. NOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns-Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c, at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Cons and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 mili-

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams's, and other Re-

BALL GARTRIDGES for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting pro jectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles. ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. Wholesale only.

CONFECTIONERY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED LIQUORICE, JUJUBES, JAMS, JELLIES. MARMALADE, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY STRAM POWER BY J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co., (J. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith & Co., Fell Street, London, and of the Firm

116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C. Successors to G. MOORE & Co., MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS.

of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messina,)

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOR-EIGN WINES AND SPIRITS. Established 1750.

LONDON BANKERS-Messrs ROBARTS & Co. NDENTS and Consignments received and promptly and carefully attended to. C. & Co. possess a most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets, enabling them to dispose of all produce and consignments to the best advantage. Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods Orders made payable by London Houses or be

insignments. May, 1865. ELARS, CARS, AND

HELMETS. Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS. Great Charlotte Street, S. London,

PATENTERS OF THE CELEBRATED AIR CHAMBER HAT. Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions. London 1862, Dublin 1865.

Contractors for HELMETS to the London Police Porce. ARMY HELMETS & CAPS with latest improvements. J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all reepectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "Ellwood & Sons'" name.

MACHINERY.

R A. F. YABROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application .- 33, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TUPPER & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFIN SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

"VICTORIA" DYES. JUDSON'S

Victoria Violet

VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA. Trails Mark "A PEACOCK."

Packed in l lb. Tins.....at 16s. per lb. 2 oz. Bottlesat 1s. 3d. " oz. l oz. .,at is. 6d. ., oz. These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute -dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c. The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while

their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot. DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

INSURANCES.

China Traders' Insurance Company Limited.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000. In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

Managing Committee. WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs Olyohant & Co.) RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messrs John

General Agents. Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

Burd & Co.)

THE Head Office of the Company is at Victoria, Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at the following Ports, where Policies for Marine Risks will be issued upon the usual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs Augustine Heard sign our Firm. At Foochow, Messrs Augustine Heard

At Shanghae, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., a

Messes Augustine Heard & Co. At Kinkiang, John Pastorius, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

At Swatow, Messrs Bradley & Co. At Tientsin, Messrs Fergusson & Co. At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Esq. at Messrs

Augustine Heard & Co. At Saigon, Messrs W. G. Hale & Co. At Singapore and Penang, Messrs Bousread & Co.

At Manila, Messrs Russell & Sturges. At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Rangoon, Akyab and Bassein, Messra NIEBUHR & Co.

Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly established. Payment for losses will be made wherever an Agency of the Company exists, in one Month after proof of loss. In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10

(Ten) per cent., a further return of five per cent. upon Premia paid will be made to all Insurers with the Company, AUGUSTINE HÉARD & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1865. London Insurance Corporation.

(Established by Charter 1720.) THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855.

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers,

Established 1843. HE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First, class Steamers.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

* Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully | Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927. ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the ex-

Merchandise in the same GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

tent of £10,000 on any Building, or or

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTACE.

HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr John STEWARD

Lapraik. D. LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, July 2, 1866. TITH reference to the above, I have VV admitted as Partner Mr ALEXANDER McGlashan Heaton, and the Business will hereafter be conducted under the Style and Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK. Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE. TAR ADOLPHUS T. EIMBCKE has VI this day been admitted a Partner in

our Firm. CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton, July 1, 1866. TATE have this day established a Branch VV of our Firm at Hongkong.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, July 1, 1866.

Office No. 2 d'Aguilar Street, formerly

NOTICE.

MHE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, ■ PLANT, &c., of Messrs A SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr NICHODAS BELFIELD DENNYS: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866.

EDWARD ANDREWS. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

IX/ITH Reference to the above announcewent our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore, and Mr Edward Andrews is authorised to

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES ATKINSON in our Firm ceased on the 18th June 1866.

LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

TATE have this day re-established ourselves in Business, which we will carry on in Shanghae instead of Hankow. INNES & Co. Shanghae, April 16, 1866.

NOTIGE. AR EDWARD WALLACE, is autho-IVI rised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE. IXIE have this day established a Branch

of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan. PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WATCHMAKING, and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr George B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK,

WITH Reference to the above Adver-VV tisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

VATE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN to sign our Firm per procuration. BEHRE & Co. Saigon, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co. Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PEN-DER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

INTENDED Hongkong

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F. or charter Immedt.

Co | Manila | Early F, or charter Repairing F. or charter id Co London i Co F. or charter London Immedt.

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Co Lindon

F. or charter Laid up ₹B. or charter Co r. or charger d Co - **£**o∴den L n ton Livermol Co F. or charte Longen .d Co-

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Equadron. WHERE AT. Shanghae Hongkong Hongkong

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Patterson Chinkiang waring. Hongkoug Function & Japan Yokohama. Nicolas . Johnson n (Master) Hongkong M.D.B.A. Hongkong Hongkong Hongkong

Hongkong r Jones Nagasaki refitting]Hongkong Courtenay | Surv. serv. Japan last at Formosor Ching keang foo

Hongkong Shanghae Hongkong Townsend passage out Spanish Dollars; Six Months,

advance. Subscriptions will be a month before the expiry of the rs to the Weekly Paper, Eight elve Dollars. r; each additional Line, Twenty

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Shanghae

iiongkong

treet. Swalow. Drown & Co. ogg & Co. Manila, C. KARUTH.

WYNDHAM STREET, HONGEOMO.

ices of Firms " will be continued,

THE CHINA MAIL. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 26th JULY, 1866.

of Fawcett & Co., Hongkong.

DEATH. On board the British ship Queen of the Age, on his passage to England, John Francis Fawcerr, of the Firm

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Massacre of two French Bishops and seven Priests in Corea—Chosin's reported surrender to the Tycoon-Opening of Hiogo _New tariff in Japan-Conclusion of Belgian treaty-Disturbances at Ningpo -Chinese Hospital at Foochow-Meeting of Legislative Council at Hongkong - Decision respecting Agra Bank notes Execution of pirates—Destruction of piratical junks by H. M. Ships "Osprey" and "Opossum"-Dr. Wood-WARD'S Court Martial-Itzeboo ex-

THERE has been no lack of news both polical and social to afford material for afternoon gossip during the past week. The Ganges brought us intelligence of the massacre of two French Bishops and seven priests in Corea, a general persecution of the Christians in that out of the way corner of ry etiquette. We have no particular symthe world having been inaugurated by order of the father of the youthful prince who, nominally under China, exercises the functions of King. The unfortunate gentlemen were it is stated first cruelly tortured and then beheaded. One comfort is that the French will probably exact a heavy penalty for this little piece of amusement on the part of the Coreans, though doubtless the Brightish section of the British community will feel horribly annoyed at the idea of France going to war with a poor unoffending nation because she has an "idea" that her priests should not be massacred. Would that a deputation of peace mongers would wait on the French Emperor to urge clemency and be served in the way certain am- rious results-such as the recent Jamaic. bassadors were of old. For any treatment | outrages—we can understand the Court forshort of crucifizion Great Britain would | bidding the admission of the public or perwhat their nationality.

From Shanghae there is no news what- "queer." ever, but from Shanghae papers we learn yielded to the authority of the Tycoon. Hiogo is also said to be in a fair way of being scandal. If everything is quite square and opened, but as our Japanese friends are no fools they will probably continue to put off the evil day as long as possible.

The new tariff has come into operation and one English and one America gentleman are about to assist the Japanese to carry out the new bonded warehouse regulations. The Belgian treaty was to have been concluded within a few days of the Mail's departure, and the Italian's have sent a frigate, whose Captain is also Envoy extra ordinary, to form a treaty on behalf of that country. There has been a "rice riot" in the suburbs of Yeddo, but altogether Japanese news

may be considered satisfactory. been a sort of "faction fight" between the former had been placed under a sort of conscription one man being demanded for service out of every boat. Neither side can as yet claim the victory which seems to incline alternately to each. As many as 800 boats are said to have assembled and to have almost blockaded the port.

From Foochow we hear of nothing but benevolence. The foreign merchants are endeavouring to raise a Chinese hospital similar to that at Shanghai and have subs cribed liberally towards it-a very credi-

Of local news the most important is that respecting the meeting of the Legislative Council of which a report will be found in our columns. The clear and straightforward course pursued by the Governor will meet with the respect and approbation of the Colony, though our pockets are likely to suffer by an increase of taxation. The Ord- position; ruling persons who have been fore the ordinance came on for a second inence respecting pirates, also read yester many years on the spot and are acquaint reading. It was then read a first time. day is discussed in our leading columns and ed with the necessities and peculiarities various other measures for the good of the of the people; exercising an influence, for Colony were introduced. Two new members, good or evil. that is all powerful and must of the Council, whose election moreover has lead or coerce very many others—it is not given almost universal satisfaction-Messrs to be supposed, we say, that one in this JOHN DENT and H. B. GIBB-were sworn position can during the first few months of in yesterday.

An important decision, reported elsewhere respecting the right of holders of notes on | show every leniency and make every allowthe Agra Bank to recover their value, has been given by the Honorable Mr WHITE. The decision will we hear be appealed We regret much that a little more paagainst

lately sentenced to death were executed in ARD MACDONNELL. The new Ordinance rethe Gaol compound. One of them died lating to Piracy, and the plain yet comprehard as the phrase is, the others shewing hensive statement made by his Excellency some sense of the fate which had overtaken | yesterday will do much to remove that feel-

far as active movements are concerned is the somewhat diffusely among the residents of destruction of 23 pirate junks in Samoy | Hengkong. bay by H. M. Ships Opossum and Osprey.

parently amounted to the fact that he had lity. in the use of his discretion as a medical man, overstepped the boundaries of militapathies for or against Dr. Woodward, such matters being to us "news" which it is our function to prepare for our readers; but we protest against the want of courtesy shewn to the press by the Court or more correctly the President of the Court-who. has made himself the laughing stock of miitary circles by giving our reporter a written memo.! We have no desire to lessen the respect due to a Court or its President but surely the latter must be aware that his power extends only to an exclusion of the public during such part of the proceedings as he judge s, fit and not to the question o whether what is heard by the public, shala be printed for not. In cases involving se.

surely demand no redress. What however mitting it under a pledge of non-publica England going to do? Is France to be | tion of the proceedings, in order that the permitted to occupy and then annex Co- public mind may not be further excited to res or are we to have a finger in the pie. | the prejudice of the government or the pri-If the saying that "one good turn deserves | soner. But when the latter is a medical another" has any weight with us we must man charged with a merely technical ofaid in teaching the top knotted savages that | fence and no moral crime whatever, it looks the conquerors of Peking are yet alive and absurd to act in the way the president of as dangerous as ever-that the foreign mi- | Dr Woodward's Court Martial has thought nisters in Peking are not (as they are care- fit to do. People say that the Doctor had fully informed) tribute bearers; and that a finger in the itzeboo exchange question, the torture of a few Bishops more or less or rather had to do with bringing it forhowever unimportant in Corean eyes has ward, which is held to account for the ania certain amount of importance attached to | mosity desplayed towards him of late in it in the Councils of the west-no matter | various matters. Of this we have no means of judging but if true, it certainly looks

By the way no answer has been youchthat Chosin and his son are said to have safed to the few questions we propounded a fortnight since relative to the exchange "above board" how much wiser it would be to answer or deny the imputations of (to say the least of it) gross errors which those questions put forth. However the Military Commission now being appointed to enquire into the matter will probably clear up this and many other like matters and grossness of the mistake made by our correspondent in imputing such a mistake to the parties implicated should it turn out after all to be "nothing but a mare's nest."

Ir is at all times a pleasing duty for the From Ningpo we learn that there has Journalist to record events that reflect favourably upon those in power. It is not fishermen and the imperial troops. The by any means a rule that persons in positions of responsibility acquit themselves. even under ordinary circumstances, in a manner to call forth general approval. On the contrary, half the press of the civilized world is employed, at least a moiety of its time, in pointing out shortcomings. Deeds of omission or of commission; want of tact: deficiency in judgement; and weakness or vacillation, where strength of mind and determination are required. We are, therefore, most happy to observe the clear stateof this Colony.

It is not to be supposed that any man, however talented, however great his attainments, or however varied and extended his ties. experience can be introduced into a strange sphere of action, with a most responsible office give satisfaction to everybody, or even to those who were from the first disposed to ance for the peculiarities and difficulties of

tience and little less acrimony have not

the position.

On the 26th three of the five pirates | been observed with reference to Sir Rich- | Judicial Establishments..... ing of antogonism and dissatisfaction which The great event of the week however so was, we believe, beginning to sproud itself

With regard to the Ordinance there will They seem to have done their duty probably arise differences of opinion in rethoroughly well and more than that, dis- ference to some of the minor details, interestly; for a large amount of cargo but the broad fact that its main features was burnt in the junks which had it are calculated to check materially the probeen sold would have realized a very gress of that Hydra-headed monster-Pi- judged it better not to defer to a second handsome amount of prize money. racy, and bring to justice not only pirates Sooner than risk this again falling themselves, but those who knowingly ins- early were likely to assist the deliberations into piratical hands it was destroyed. We | tigate, assist or harbor them, will not only are glad to learn that the Commodore has | add to the popularity which Sir RICHARD mentioned the officers employed most fa- MACDONNELL-in spite of his detractors, vourably to the home authorities. The has already acquired; but a feeling of se-Mandarin who accompanied the party was curity will extend itself among the seaunfortunately killed through an excess of | faring portion of the community ; and not only will that feeling be confirmed, but A Court Martial has been dragging its | the more tangible and beneficial fact will slow length along for some days. The pri- be established, that the security is not a soner was Dr. Woodward of H. M. 20th | matter of feeling or immagination only but Regiment and the charges against him ap a positively achieved and experienced rea-

> We cannot help wishing that some encouragement had been held out to bona fide informers. Knowing, as we do, the peculiar nature of the Chinese character, we do not hesitate to say that, in our opinion -aud we are not at all singular in entertaining it, the greatest importance should be attached to, not only rewarding informers, but making proper and ample provisions for their safety. They should in fact be encouraged to the utmost of our power. Who can tell how many cases would have been discovered, or how many prisoners brought to well merited punishment had proper and sufficient inducements been offered to those who could-and would if well rewarded-give the necessary intelligence? This, however, in a matter capable of being remedied, and we trust that due attention will be given to it hereafter. We are, moreover, of opinion that the

provision, in clause 10, for the public flogging of scoundrels of tender years (under 16), might with immense advantage be extended to the backs of the more matured rascality, and that older miscreants should make acquaintance with the whipping post where they will positively and literally have driven the young ones:-for a boy under 16 does not voluntarily adopt piracy-- with intention to murder if necessary or advisable, as a profession.

On the whole we consider that the Government has performed a most necessary and popular act in thus introducing the text of an Ordinance so comprehensive and cially effective as this. We congratulate them, and we congratulate our readers that something is really being done with a view to clearing Chinese waters of the crame and barbarity floating about.

Owing to the illness of one of our reporters we are unable to furnish a correct original statement of the proceedings at the Legislative Council yesterday. We therevery full report which appeared in the Daily Press of this morning, their imwe shall be rejoiced to bear witness to the portance justifying our thus availing our selves of the information supplied by ou contemporary.

MEETING OF THE LEGISTATIVE COUNCIL July 25, 1866. .. Present.

His Excellency the Governor. The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice. The Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Attorney General. The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer. The Hon. Mr Whittall The Hon. Mr Dent.

The Hon. Mr Gibb.

The new unofficial members. Mr Gibl and Mr Dent were sworn in by the Go-The minutes of the last meeting having

been read and confirmed. His Excellency laid on the table an Or dinance for incorporating the Hongkong and Shanghae Bank.

The Hou. Mr Whittall objected that the present state of the law as regarded banking was unsatisfactory. He did not ment of His Excellency the Governor, de- oppose this motion, but would point out livered at the meeting of the Legislative | that it would confer a power on the Bank Council yesterday; and to mark the general | to carry on exchange operations to an unsatisfaction it has given to the community limited extent, there being no restriction as to the quality of the assets, provided they were equal in amount to the liabili-

> His Excellency promised to take Mr Whittail's remarks into consideration be-

His Excellency then laid the following estimates on the table for the year 1867.

ESTIMATES FOR 1867. Civil Establishments. The Governor.....\$ Colonial Secretary...... Colonial Treasurer..... Auditor General,...... Clerk of Councils,...., Surveyor General, Master of the Mint...... Post Master General, Registrar General, Harbor Master and Emigration Office,

Registrar of Companies, ..., Eclesiastical Establishment, ,, Educational Establishment, Medical Establishment,...., Police Magistrate,,

Police...., Charitable Allowances,...., Transport...., Works and Buildings,...., Roads, Streets and Bridges, ,, Miscellaneous Services,.... Special Services,...., Military Contribution,...,

803.601.60 Total,....\$ His Excellency after remarking that he reading certain explanations which if given of the Council referred to the prudence and forethought necessary in undertaking the difficult task of meeting the financial necessities of the Colony. He judged it best to meet the case boldly and examine the actual state of affairs, no matter how startling might be the discoveries arrived at He then continued:-

"Taking the six years from 1860 to 186 we find the following amounts received and

<u></u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	REVENUE.	Expenditure.
1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1864 1865 \$452,063 610,757 631,260 576,204 637,846 843,444		\$347,475 526,233 587,634 586,395 763,308 937,805
Total.	\$3,751,574	\$3,748,850

Thus in six years whilst we find the Revenue steadily increasing till from \$452,000 it had risen to upwards of \$843,000, we also find the expenditure increasing so nearly in the same proportion, that at the end these six years there was only the slight difference of \$3,724 in favour of the

venue, over expenditure for that period. Looking first to the Revenue you will find that a large portion of its increase, was derived from the sale of Land-and that out of the total amount \$670,273 received as premiums for land sold, since the foundation of this Colony, no less than \$502,956, were received during the six years from 1860 to the close of 1865.

The Colony had, however, on the 1st Jan uary 1860, a surplus accumulated. \$207,,229 and consequently on the 1st last January, with the slight addition above mentioned of \$3,724, there should been a surplus amounting to \$210,953. From difficulty in collecting arrears, other causes, the surplus at the beginning of the current year, was only \$184,000.

At the beginning of last year 1865, however, though we started with a surplus of \$298,000, yet at the beginning of this year that surplus was only \$184,000. Therefore in the year 1865 our expenditure had exceeded our revenue by \$114,000, and fear our financial state, is not improving, even by taking the most favourable view of matters, and the subject is one into which I have gone very fully. There was, according to the Auditor General, at the end of last year a surplus of only \$108,000 -and calculated to be so practically and benefi- at the close of the current year there will probably be only a nominal surplus of assets amounting to \$85,000, including therein all arrears of taxes, and a large sum of £17,000 sterling which the Colony holds in bills on the Agra and Masterman's Bank.

Thus during the first six months of this vear we shall have exceeded our Revenue by \$75,000, and it is probable that during the last six months we shall exceed it by ance. \$23,000, or nearly \$100,000 during the whole year. In reasoning thus I have ac- Ordinance. cepted a calculation of the Auditor General that from the 30th June to 31st of next December the Colonial Revenue will be fore summarise the proceedings from the \$380,000, and the Expenditure \$403,000, but I am nevertheless bound to say that I the Leg slative Council had no power to have received more unfavorable computations from others, and I certainly think the views of the Auditor General go to the extreme of the favorable aspect of our affairs. which it would be prudent in this Council to adopt as the basis of any Legislative po-

licy or action. Moreover it would be unsafe to suppose that even the above nominal surplus consists of assets readily available, as part of those assets is in England—some, like the subsidiary coins soon expected are or may be in transitu when wanted, and part consists of arrears of taxes.—consequently it is quite a possible contingency that the Colony although having nominally avail able assets, may be obliged to borrow money in the course of the next few months to enable it to meet its engagements.

The really important point, however, to consider is the fact, that during the last six years-despite of much elasticity in minor Branches of Revenue—the Colony has expended more than half a million of dollars of its capital in the shape of Premiums received for land—and though its Revenue otherwise has largely increased during the same period—it nevertheless is certain that the time is approaching when the whole of the surplus capital will have been used up -and if the expenditure be continued on the same scale, there will be a considerable

His Excellecy felt justified in attributing the deficiency in the assets of the Colony to the expenses of establishing the Mint and its annual cost. The capital already sunk for this purpose was \$350,000 and its annual cost including interest in capital is nearly \$13,000. He felt, however justified in putting down \$60,000 as its probable earnings next year, which, though it would diminish the expenditure would still leave the colony a loser of \$60,000 for 1867.

While presuming that no one would vote for the abolition of the Mint until it | 9,594.00 was actually proved to be a positive dead 5,712.00 weight without hope of repaying its ex-72.00 penses, or would wish to reduce the Police 15,775.60 force, neglect sanitary precautions, or drop 140.348.00 behind the times in all that is necessary immediately after committing, or attempting to 2,334.00 for the Good of the Colony, His Excel-10,584.00 | lency added :---

"Any gentleman, nevertheless, who can suggest retrenchment without impairing the efficiency of the Public Service or entailing the neglect of some plain duty by the Excutive, will confer an obligation on 4,780.00 | the Government and the Community. I 162,978,00 have earnestly desired to effect some re-58,015.00 trenchment myself, and I candidly confess 400.00 that when I came to examine into what remained to be done, I was surprised to find how much that amounted to. Nevertheless 73,500.00 I do not suppose, even for your own sakes 2,500.00 | that you will long be content to leave the and Chattels alleged to have been received and taken health of the town impaired through an ina- into Custody were found in any House or Premises. 94,000.00 | dequate supply of water, and the very imperfect drainage which pollutes a great part of it; nor do I believe that you are prepa-

red to forego in the least degree, anything

which you consider it the duty of a liberal

and enlightened Government to undertake

and go through with." I have not even ventured to strike out votes for ornamenting public grounds, planting of trees, and such things as are not merely necessary in the most meagre acceptation of the term, but are symptoms of a refined and civilized tone in the community. I do not believe I should truly interpret your wishes if I were to do so. I have therefore judged it better to meet the crisis by not abandoning any useful work or evident duty, merely because it entails expence. I prefer inserting all that I think consists, with our duty, the position of the Colony, and the natural expectations of those whose affairs we administer—and trusting to you to make good the deficiency. I have therefore proposed an expenditure of \$970,000, including \$165,000 for Public Works, though I do not believe you will have really a revenue of more than

\$852,000 There will thus be a deficit on the year of nearly \$120,000, and I apprehend that you will find it expedient to make good that deficiency by increased taxation in some form, and I know of none less objectianable than the Stamp Act which has proved a source of so much profit to the Singapore Government with so little injury to the community

Hongkong has hitherto enjoyed a remarkable immunity from any taxation—in the orumary sense of the word. Excise and Customs duties are here unknown, whilst the only taxes payable partake rather of the character of Municipal rates than contributions to the General Government which here occupies the position and discharges the duties of a Municipal body.

No doubt this complete freedom from taxation, combined with the wonderful advantage of its Geographical position, have made Hongkong what it is -converted an insignificicant village into a magnificent city—and rendered it the depot for the enormous and increasing commerce of these Eastern Seas. It is descrable, therefore, to preserve these advantages and it is because I believe that here, as at Singapore, so similar in many respects to to the Revenue by a Stamp Act without entailing the depressing effects which might follow other taxation that I suggest this policy, as the best which circumstances permit

His Excellency concluded by saying that it was possible that some wiser measure might be proposed, meanwhile he knowingly set forth any Pirate, or aided, assisted would be glad if any member of the Council would between this, and the next meeting ask from him or the Auditor General such explanations as he desired.

THE NEW ORDINANCES.

The New Ordinances were then read They were :— 1st The Estimate for 1867

2nd The Harbours and Coasts Ordinance 4th The Registration Ordinance. 5th The Piracy Court Ordinance. 6th The Order and Cleanliness Ordin

7th The Vacation of the Supreme Court With reference to the Ordinance for the establishment of a special Court for the trial of Pirates, the Acting Chief Justice said that he was strongly of opinion that

pass such a measure.

The Ordinance having been read a first time His Excellency adjourned Council without fixing another day for its next meeting, in order to give plenty of time for deliberation as to the details of the respective ordinances. Meantime, he trusted that members requiring information would obtain it from him or from the Attorney General in the interval.

THE NEW ORDINANCE RELATING

(From the Daily Press, 26th July.) The following is the text of a new Ordinance. aid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday and entitled, "An Ordinance enacted to amend the Law relating to Piracy and for the more effectual

n the Vicinity of Hongkong, that unless more stringent measures be adopted for its Suppression it cannot but materially affect the Interests of Trade and Commerce: Be it enacted by the Governor of time of the commission of such Act of Piracy or, if Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:---

on such day as shall hereafter he fixed by Proclama- shall be bable at the Discretion of the Court to be tion under the Hand of the Governor. II. The following Words and Expressions used not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five in this Ordinance shall, in the Construction thereof, Years or to be transported from the Colony for any

have, except where the Nature of the Provision or the Context shall be repugnant to such Construction, | Five Years, or to be imprisoned for any Term not the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them exceeding Two Years with or without Hard The Terms "The Governor," "The Chief Jus-

tice," "The Attorney General," and "Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction ' shall include the Persons for the time being, exercising the said The Word "Piracy" shall include every Act of

Assault, Robbery or Attempted Robbery on the High Seas or the Waters where the Supreme Cours of this Colony or the Court to be hereby constituted, hath or hereafter may by Imperial Enactment, Order in Council, Treaty or otherwise acquire any jurisdiction, other than within the Harbour of Victoria in this Colony, and also the Act of Cruizing on the said Seas or Waters other than with the said Harbour, without commission and with intent to rob. The Expression "Piracy with Violence" shall

include every Act of Piracy on the Water within the said Seas and Waters, other than within the Harbour of Victoria in this Colony, committed by any Person who at the time of the Commission by him of such Act shall be armed with any Offensive Weapon or Instrument, or who with intent to commit, or at the time of, or immediately before, or commit such Act shall have fixed at, wounded, beat, struck, assaulted or used any other Personal Violence to any other Person.

-The Words "Piracy with Murder" shall include every Act of " Piracy " on the said Seas and Waters. other than within the Harbour of Victoria in this Colony and where any Person shall with intent to commit, or at the time of or immediately before, or immediately after committing such Act shall have Killed and Murdered or been accessory to the Murder of any other Person.

The Word " Pirate " shall include every Person who shall have committed an Act of Piracy as above

The Expression "received or taken into his Custody " shall be satisfied by proof that the goods or on Board any Junk, Vessel or Boat within which the Person charged shall be found and of which said Goods and Chattels, he shall be unable to give a

The Words "Goods" shall include Money, Bills. Bonds, Notes, and Personal Property of any kind or description whatsover.

III. This Ordinance may be cited for all Purposes as "The Ordinance for the Suppression of Piracy (Hongkong) 1866." IV. In order to bring to adjudication with as little delay and inconvenience possible, any Person who shall be charged with the Crime of Piracy or with any of the Offences hereinafter mentioned

and by this Ordinance efined, there shall be cons-

tituted in this Colony a Court of Record to be styled.

The High Court of Hongkong for the Suppression V. The said Court and the President thereof for the time being, shall have all such Powers as are possessed by the Supreme Court, and the Chief Jus. tice respectively so far as they are necessary for carrying into effect the Provisions of this Ordinance

and consistent with the object therof. VI. The said Court shall consist of the Chief Justice, the Admiral of the Station, or the Senior Naval Officer for the time being at Honekong, and Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, who shall be called the Official Members of the said Court. and of two other Persons to be ap ointed by His Excellency the Governor, who shall be called Unofficial Members of the said ourt.

VII. The following are the Offences cognizable by "The High Court for the Suppression of Piracy." and the Punishments attached thereto, and to which it is competent for the said Court to sentence any Person on Conviction, are in each case prescribed after the statement of the Offence; and every Person convicted of any such Offence shall be guilty of Felony,

(1.) It my Person shall have committed an Act of Piray, and shan be brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong he shall be liable at the Descretion as the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years, and not less than Five Years, or to be transported from the Colony for any term not exceeding Ten Years, and not less then Five Years.

(2.) If any Person shall have committed an Act of Piracy with Violence and shall be brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong he shall be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for Life or for any Term not less than Fourteen Years, or to be transparted from the Colony for Life, or for any Term not less than Fourteen Years.

(3.) If any Person shall have committed an Act of Piracy with Marder, and shall be brought or found within the Colony of Hongk on he shall suffer Death, (4.) It any Person shall within Twenty-four Caknowingly have set forth any Pirate or aided, assisted, maintained, produced, comminded, counselled, or this colony, a large addition may be made advised any person whatsnever to do or commit any Piracy, such every Person shall, if brought or lound within the Colony of Hongkong, be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the colony for any term not exceeding Fifteen Years and not less than Five Years, or to be transported from the colony for any term not exceeding Fifteen Years and not less than Five Years. . (5.) If any Person shall within Twenty-four Ca-

letidar Months have either on the land or on the sea maintained, procured, commanded, cornselled, or advised any Person whatso ver to do or commit any Piracy with Violence or Piracy with Murder and in consequence of such setting forth, aid, assistance, maintenance, procurement, command, counsel, or advice, a Piracy with Violence or a Piracy with Murder has been committed such first mentioned Person, shall if brought, or found within the Colony of Hongkong, be liable, at the Discretion of Court, to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for Life or for any ferm not less than Fourteen Years, or to be transported from the Colony for Life or for any Term not exceeding Fourteen Years or to be imprisoned for any Term not exceeding Two Years with

or without Hard Labour.

(6.) If any Person shall within Twenty-four Caendar Months have traded with any Pirate, knowing him to be guilty of Piracy, or to be fitted out with the intention of committing Piracy, or who with the like knowledge shall within the said limits have furnished any Pirate with Arms, ammunition, Provisions, or Stores of any kind or shall within the said limits fit out any Junk. Vessels, or Boat knowingly and with a Design to trade with, supply, or correspond with any Pirate, or if any Person shall within the imits aroresaid in any way have consumed, combined, confederated, or corresponded with any Pirate knowing him to be guilty of Piracy such first mentioned Person shall, if found within the Colony of Hongkong, the be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five Years or to be transported from the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five years. (7.) If any Person knowing that an Act of Piracy has been committed shall within Twentylour Calendar Months upon the land or upon the sea have received, entertained, or concealed any Pirate or have received within the limits aforesaid or takeninto his Custody any Junk, Vessels, Boat, Goods or Chatels which shall have been by such Pirate feloniously taken, such first mentioned Person shall, if found or brought within the Colony of Hongkong be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five Years or to be transported from the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five Years. If any Person shall have been brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong who shall have been seen within Twenty-one Days after the commission of an Act of Piracy on board a Junk, Whereas, Piracy has of late so greatly increased | Vessel, or Boat, which Junk, Vessel, or Boat shall be proved to have taken part in such Act of Piracy and who shall be unable to satisfy the Court that he was not on board such Junk. Vessel or Boat, at the

his own consent or with the knowledge that an Act I The Ordinance shall commence and take effect of Piracy was about to be committed, such Person kept in l'enal Servitude in the Colony for any Term Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than (9) If any person shall have been brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong who shall have been seen within Twenty-one days after the Commission of an Act of Piracy with Violence or Picacy with Murder on board a Junk, Vessel or such Act of Piracy with Violence or Piracy with

Murder, and who shall be unable to satisfy the Court that he was not on board such Junk, Vessel or Bunt at the Time of the Commission of such Act of Piracy with Violence or Piracy with Murder, or if on board at such lime that he was not on board with his own consent or with the knowledge that an Act of Piracy with Violence or Piracy with Murder was about to be committed, such Person shall be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for Life, or for any Term not less than Fourteen Years or to be transported from the Colony for Life, or for any -Term not less than Fourteen Years.

(10) If any Person shall be brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong who shall within Twenty one Days previously have been seen on board any Junk, Vessel or Boat equipped for the Purposes of Piracy, and who shall or unable to satisfy the Court that he was not on board such Junk, Vessel or Boat with his own consent of with

Term nor exceeding Th that if after the coming nance, and Person shall punishabi hareunder Opinion of the Court Years, then and in ev ful for the Court in Sentence passed or on fence te direct such C piration of such Sente may be to any Refo this Colony if the shall be willing to rece there de timed for a v and not exceeding Fr it shall be awful for any punshingent here against this Ordinance, Parties whose age in t exceed Sixteen Year be one, to in the អង្គិកក់ខ្លី and sub striction described flogging under Urdin before ging discharg shall be marked with manner and in such ernor in Council may VIII The Official shall take Execedence and the Official Me. Appointments.

No.1119.—

the knowledge that the

Purpo estat Bracy, s

the Disco for of the Co

Court take Brecedence to the profer in which enumerated in the las Member according to IX. The Court shal Case unless Three A Court shall be pres n and of these di bree Me be the Chief Justice Summais Jurisdiction, a Naval Officer. Court, except when h necessary and reasonal of the glid Court wh absence the Member p the Chief Justice shall XI. No Naval Offi as a Mimber of the s tion of inv Matter i Interest of any kind d XII. All Matters the said Cours shall Votes The Presiden in common with the Court, and I the Pre

shall have also a Cast Question the Votes al XIII The Place Discharge offits Dut from time to time be the Governor by any XIV The Place Bit to hear afid determ an open Court to wh have access so far a contain filem? XV. The Governor for the said ourt ar broken, altered and r ali Documents issuing sealed with the said XVII The Regist Supreme Court shall High Court of Hong Pirney, il and assist in whilst to attending Officers of such last n XVIS. It shall be to adjourn the Proce any Day or Days to absence of Witnesses shall appear to them o XVIII. Every Me he shalf enter upon

Duties of his office ार्क His Excellen (following that is to s ் I ஆ். பி. do 50. cording to the best of High Court of Hon Piracy ! faithfully, in Prejudice either for soners, or any other And every Registra Court Wefork he ente office stall take an O the said Court who nister the same in "], A.B. do solen to the best of my sl Execution of my O myself with Respect bers of the High Co

sion of Piracy to w will Act with Fideli belong to my Charge either for Prosecute Persons. So Help n
X1X. For the Pu der the cognizance of shall by signed by th XX From and a Ordinance every Pers would be committed Court for Paracy or a shall it liefs thereof the Court established XXI. It shall be if he shall think exp the Trul ofteny Per the said Court shall Court in case where diction to try the ! shall have been com XXII. The Rue Suprem's Court in it except is herein spec wise provided by behalt, be applicable

XXIII. Every H tion unon Cath or u before the sand Court ly and corruptly giv tenced without furth ment not exceeding f Hard Labolir. XXIV. The Pr except where other Rules or Orders to approved under the the Circumstances of to the present Practi XXV. And to

all Questions of Fac

pursuance of this Orc

Procedure and Pract the most sample and be lawful for the Ch hereby required to a amend all plecessary Proceedings for F Practice of the said the Provisions of the a never heles to amen Rules Orders and P Fixecutive Council, a or Amended Rules stubmifted to the Leg disalich, of alter the and Farms to allowe Force and Effect . inserted herein. 1 respectively have a practicing before, an of the said Court as

Subject to in the Sur XXVI. All La Venges in onsistent Ordinince hall be a to be is nelforce and Colony of Hongkong herem contained sha

take eway abridge

nance, any Person shall be convicted of any Offence

punishable hereunder whose Age shall not in the

Years, then and in every such Case it shall be law-

ful for the Court in addition to or in lieu of the

fence to direct such Offender to be sent at the Ex-

piration of such Sentence, or forthwith, as the Case

this Colony (if the Directors or Managers thereof

shall be willing to receive such Offender) and to be

there detained for a period not less than One Year

and not exceeding Five Years: Provided also that

it shall be lawful for the said Court'in addition to

any punishment hereby imposed for any Offence

against this Ordinance, to order any Male Party or

exceed Sixteen Years convicted under this Ordi-

nance, to be one, twice or thrice publicly flogged

in the manner and subject to the conditions and re-

strictions drescribed and imposed with respect to

flogging under Ordinance No. 12 of 1865; and

before being discharged from Custody such Parties

shall be marked with some indelible mark in such

manner and in such part of the body as the Gov-

shall take Precedence of the Unofficial Members,

and the Official Members shall, when sitting in

Court take Precedence between themselves according

to the Order in which their respective Offices are

enumerated in the last Section, and the Unofficial

Members according to the Priority of their respective

IX. The Court shall not be competent to try any

Case unless Three Members at the least of such

Court shall be present at the Sitting of such Court,

and of these I bree Members, One, at the least, shall

be the Chief Justice or the Judge of the Court of

Court, except when he shall be prevented by some

absence, the Member present next in precedence after

XI. No Naval Officer shall be competent to act

as a Member of the said ('ourt during the investig-

tion of any Matter in which he shall have any

the said Court shall be seeded by the Majority of

Votes. The President Shanen ve an Original Vote

in common with the other Members of the said

shall have also a Casting Vote whenever upon any

Discharge of its Duties, shall be such place as may

from time to time be appointed for that purpose by

XIII. The Place at which the Court shall sit in

XIV. The Place in which the said Court shall

sit to hear and determine any matter shall be deemed

an open Court to which the Public generally may

have access so far as the same can conveniently

for the said Lourt and may direct the same to be

broken, altered and renewed at his Discretion, and

all Documents issuing from the said Court shall be

XVI. The Registrar and other Officers of the

Supreme Court shall attend the sittings of "the

High Court of Hongkong for the Suppression of

Piracy," and assist in the Proceedings thereof, and

whilst so attending and assisting shall be styled

to adjourn the Proceeding from Time to Time to

any Day or Days to be fixed by in the event of the

absence of Witnesses or of any other cause which

he shall enter upon the Execution of any of the

Duties of his tiffice shad take an Oath in the pre-

"sence of His Excellency the Governor in the Form

cording to the best of my skill and knowledge, act

Piracy ' faithfully, importially, fairly and without

Prejudice either for or against Prosecutors or Pri-

soners, or any other Persons. So Help me God.

And every Registrar and other Officer of the said

nister the same in the Form following (that is to

" J. A.B., do solemnly Swear that I will according

to the best of my skill and knowledge act in the

Execution of my Office, and that I will conduct

myself with Respect to the Authority of the Mem-

bers of the High Court of Hongkong for Suppres-

sion of Piracy to which Court I am attached and

will Act with Fidelity in all the affairs which may

belong to my Charge, without Reference or Favour

either for Prosecutors or Prisoners, or any other

XIX. For the Purpose of bring any Offence un-

der the cognizance of the said Court, an Information

XX. From and after the commencement of this

Ordinance every Person who, but for this Ordinance,

would be committed for Trial before the Supreme

Court for Piracy or any Offence connected therewith

shall in lieu thereof be committed for Trial before

XXI. It shall be lawful for the Attorney General

if he shall think expedient so to do, to direct that

the Trial of any Person committed for Trial before

the said Court shall take place before the Supreme

Court in case where the Supreme Court has Juris-

diction to try the Offence for which such Person

XXII. The Rules of Evidence observed in the

Supreme Court in its Criminal Jurisdiction shall,

except as herein specially provided, and until other-

behalf, be applicable to, and observed in the Trial o

wise provided by competent Auth rity in that

all Questions of Fact in the Court established in

XXIII. Every Person who upon any Examina-

tion upon Oath or upon Affirmation or Declaration

before the said Court shall in its Opinion have willu-

ly and corruptly given false Evidence shall be son-

tenced without further Trial to a Term of Imprison-

ment not exceeding Eighteen Months with or without

XXIV. The Practice of the said Court shall.

except where otherwise herein provided or by the

Rules or Orders to be from Time to Time made and

approved under the Provisions hereof, be so far as

the Circumstances of the Case will admit according

XXV. And to the End and Intent that the

Procedure and Practice of the said Court may be of

the most Simple and Expeditious Character, it shall

be lawful for the Chief Justice to make, and he is

hereby required to make and from time to time to

amend all necessary Rules and Orders, and to frame

Proceedings for Regulating the Procedure and

Practice of the said Court, and generally for carrying

the Provisions of this Ordinatice into effect, subject

nevertheless to amendment and approval of all such

Rules, Orders and Proceedings by the Governor in

Executive Council, and such Rules, Orders or Forms.

or Amended Rules, Orders and Forms shall be

submitted to the Legislative Counc I who may allow.

disallow, or alter the same and the Rules, Orders

and Forms to allowed o altered shall be of the same

Force and Effect as if they had been specially

inserted herein. Barristers and Attornies shall

respectively have and enjoy the like Privilege of

practising before, and be subject to the like Authority

of the said Court as they have and enjoy, and are

XXVI. All Laws, Statutes, Ordinances and

Usages inconsistent with the Provisions of this

Ordinance shall be and the same hereby are declared

to be of no Force and Effect whatenever within the

Colony of Hongkong; Provided always that nothing

herein contained shall be construed in any way to

take away, abridge or affect the Jurisdiction now

subject to in the Supreme Court.

exercised by the Supreme Court.

to the present Practice of the Supreme Court.

So Help me God.

shall be signed by the Attorney General.

the Court established by this Ordinance.

shall have been committed as aforesaid.

pursuance of this Ordinance.

Hard Labour.

XVIII. Every Member of the said Court before

XVII. It shall be in the Power of the said Court

Officers of such last mentioned Court.

shall appear to them expedient.

(following that is to say)-

XV. The Governor shall direct a Scal to be made

Question the Votes shall be equally divided.

the Governor, by any Notice in the Gazette.

XII. All Matters which shall be brought before

a Naval Officer.

contain them.

sealed with the said Seal.

the Chief Justice shall preside.

Interest of any kind direct or indirect.

VIII. The Official Members of the said Court

ernor in Council may from time to time direct.

may be, to any Reformatory School established in

Piracy with Murder " shall include iracy " on the said Seas and Waters. in the Harbour of Victoria in this re any Person' shall with intent to e time of or immediately before, or er committing such Act shall have dered or been accessory to the Mur-Pirate" shall include every Person committed an Act of Piracy as above

ion "received or taken into his be satisfied by proof that the goods eged to have been received and taken ere found in any House or Premises. Junk, Vessel or Boat within which ged shall be found and of which said attels, he shall be unable to give a

Goods " shall include Money, Bills. and Personal Property of any kind dinance may be cited for all Purposes ance for the Suppression of Piracy

r to bring to adjudication with as inconvenience possible, any Person larged with the Crime of Piracy or he Offences hereinafter mentioned. rdinance efined, there shall be conscolony a Court of Record to be styled, art of Hongkong for the Suppression

Court and the President thereof for shall have all such Powers as are e Supreme Court, and the Chief Jusy so far as they are necessary for fect the Provisions of this Ordinance with the object therof. l Court shall consist of the Chief Juniral of the Station, or the Senior or the time being at Hongkong, and

Court of Summary Jurisdiction, who the Official Members of the said Court. er Persons to be ap cinted by His Governor, who shall be called Unoffithe said ourt. llowing are the Offences cognizable Court for the Suppression of Piracy.'

ments attached thereto, and to which it for the said Court to sentence any viction, are in each case prescribed after of the Offence; and every Person conuch Offence shall be guilty of Felonv. l'erson shall have committed an Act shar be brought or found within the group he shall be liable at the Descreart to be kept in Penal Servitude in any ferm not exceeding Ten Years. an Five Years, or to be transported ony for any term not exceeding Ten less then Five Years.

Person shall have committed an Act h Violence and shall be brought or the Colony of Hongkong he shall be iscretion of the Court to be kept in le in the Colony for Life or for any than Fourten Years, or to be transe Colony for Life, or for any Term not teen Years. Person shall have committed an Act

. Murder, and shall be brought or found lony of Hough mg he shall suffer Death. Person shan within Twenty-four Cais either on the land of on the sea ve set forth any Pirate or aided, assistd, procured, commended, counselled, or erson whatsoever to do or commit any very Person shall, if brought or lound loiony of Hongkong, be liable at the the Court to be kept in Penal Servilony for any term not exceeding. Fitteen t less than Five Years, or to be transthe colony for any term not exceeding s and not less than Five Years. Person shall within Twenty-four Cais have either on the land or on the sea et forth any Pirate, or aided, assisted. procured, commanded, cornselled, or Person whatso ver to do or commit any solence or Piracy with Murder and in if such setting torth, aid, assistance. procurement, command, counsel, or racy with Violence or a Piracy with been committed such first mentioned if brought, or found within the Colony , be liable, at the Discretion of Court, Penal Servitude in the Colony for Life erm not less than Fourteen Years, or to ed from the Colony for Life or for any

xceeding Fourteen Years or to be ini-

any Term not exceeding Two Years with

lard Labour. y Person shall within Twenty-four Cahs have traded with any Pirate, knowing ailty of Piracy, or to be fitted out with of committing Piracy, or who with the dge shall within the said limits have y Pirate with Arms, ammunition, Proviores of any kind or shall within the said any Junk, Vessels, or Boat knowingly esign to trade with, supply, or correspond irate, or if any Person shall within the aid in any way have consumed, combined, or corresponded with any Pirate knowbe guilty of Piracy such first mentioned if found within the Colony of Hongkong. the Discretion of the Court to be kept vitude in the Colony for any Term not en Years and not less than Five Years or orted from the Colony for any Term not en Years and not less than Five years. any Person knowing that an Act of. een committed shall within Twentyfour onths upon the land or upon the sea d, entertained, or concealed any Pirate ived within the limits aforesaid or taken tody any Junk, Vessels, Boat, Goods or ch shall have been by such Pirate felon, such first mentioned Person shall, if ought within the Colony of Hongkong be e Discretion of the Court to be kept in tude in the Colony for any Term not ex-Years and not less than Five Years or orted from the Colony for any Term not en Years and not less than Five Years. any Person shall have been brought or in the Colony of Hongkong who shall een within Twenty-one Days after the of an Act of Piracy on board a Junk, Boat, which Junk, Vessel, or Boat shall o have taken part in such Act of Piracy all be unable to satisfy the Court that he board such Junk. Vessel or Boat, at the commission of such Act of Piracy or, it such time that he was not on board with isent or with the knowledge that an Act vas about to be committed, such Person ole at the Discretion of the Court to be nal Servitude in the Colony for any Term ing Ten Years and not less than Five be transported from the Colony for any

, or to be imprisoned for any Term not Two Years with or without Hard any person shall have been brought or hin the Colony of Hongkong who shall seen within Twenty-one days after the n of an Act of Piracy with Violence or th Murder on board a Junk, Vessel or of Piracy with Violence or Piracy with and who shall be unable to satisfy the the was not on board such Junk, Vessel the Time of the Commission of such Act with Violence or Piracy with Murder, or l at such lime that he was not on board own consent or with the knowledge that f Piracy with Violence or Piracy with vas about to be committed, such Person liable at the Discretion of the Court to be enal Servitude in the Colony for Life, or erm not less than Fourteen Years or to be d from the Colony for Life, or for any less than Fourteen Years.

exceeding Ten Years and not less than

any Person shall be brought or found ie Colony of Hongkong who shall within ne Days previously have been seen on y Junk, Vessel or Bout equipped for the of Phacy, and who shall be unable to ne Court that he was not on board such ssel or Boat with his own consent of with

the knowledge that the same was equipped for the DESTRUCTION OF PIRATICAL Purpo es of Piracy, such Person shall be liable at FLEET BY H. M. SHIPS the Discretion of the Court to be Imprisoned for any Term not exceeding Three Years: Provided always OPOSSUM & OSPREY. that if after the coming into Ciperation of this Ordi-

WE have been favoured with the follow-Opinion of the Court exceed the Age of Sixteen | ing account of the proceedings of H. M Ships Osprey and Opossum during their Sentence passed or omitted to be passed for his Of-

recent cruise in search of Pirates:— H. M. S. Osprey, Commander Wm. Menzies, left Hongkong on the 12th July, 1806, with the Gun Boat Opossum, Lieut Commander Mainwaring, in search of pirates. They proceeded to Nowchow Island which place on the 15th instant, the Osprey unfortunately got on shore, owing it is stated to incorrectness in the chart supplied, Parties whose age in the opinion of the Court shall but being under steam, with the assistance of the Opossum, and the rising tide was got off again without accident. They then continued their cruize to Hainan, searching several Bays and Creeks, as well as overhauling some Junks met with at sea, but without success until the 18th instant when on going into Ty-Yu-Lin-Kan Bay information was obtained that a number of piratical Junks were anchored at Sama or Samoy Bay. The Osprey immediately got under weigh and, followed by the Opossum, steamed in search of them. At about

a quarter to 1 P.M. the Opossum made signal that several Junks were in sight. A few minutes after the Osprey having taken up position, which there was great difficulty in doing, owing to the shallowness of the water, commenced the action by opening fire with her 68 por. Pivot Gun, and almost immediately after with her Summary Jurisdiction, and One at the least shall be 7 inch Armstrong Pivot Gun. The Opossum from her lighter draft of water was able X. The Chief Justice shall preside in the said to get nearer the enemy and at 1 P.M. opened fire. The junks were in an ad- act? necessary and reasonable Cause, and at any Sittingmirably defended position, being anchored of the said Court which may be held during his in a creek, the sides of which to a great extent protected them from the Osprey's fire. Just before the Opossum commenced the attack two of the heaviest armed Junks. one of which was afterward found to carry 16 large guns, opened on the Osprey with shell and rockets, and shortly afterwards the other junks commenced firing on both vessels. The action was briskly sustained on

both sides, the Junks keeping up a very Court, and if the President be the Chief Justice he well directed fire, from which however, Piratical craft much protected the Osprey as only a portion of their guns could be brought to bear on her, but the same cause prevented the Osprey from doing as much execution as she otherwise would have, done it being impossible to get her oping was continued on both sides until discount them at Bank rates. 3 P.M. when it was determined to land and take the Village and Junks .- A party of about 60 men, Blue Jackets and Marines, were accordingly landed from the two vessels, under the command of Commander Menzies, accompanied by Mr Greet, Assist. Paymr as Aide de camp, Lieutenant Meade and Mr Sanders Gunner from H. M. S. Osprey and Mr H. Thomas Boatswain of Opossum. The landing was effected without opposition about half a mile from the creek, the Guns of the two

The landing party passed over a slight undulation of ground and approached the village and creek, in which the junks were anchored, from the Westward. A hill above "I, A. B., do Solemnly Swear that I will acthem was occupied by a party of Chinese who kept up a fire until dislodged by some in the Execution of my Office of Member of the men told off for the purpose-passing High Court of Hongkong for the Suppression of round the base of the hill the men rushed on with a cheer and drove the enemy from the village to the junks, which they were also obliged to abandon and escape to the other side from the heavy and rapid hre Court before he enters on the Duties of his said office shall take an Oath before one of the Judges of to check them by a well sustained fire of

and boys, as of course the best men were

selected for landing (still engaging the

Guns and small arms. Commander Menzies then gave orders to board and set fire to the Junks which was rapidly done. Lieutnant-Meade was most active in this duty and himself fired several. The total number destroyed was 22, some of them being very large and the number of men was estimated at over 700. The execution done was very great, and it was altogether a most dashing and gallant affair. Oil the Junks destroyed I carried 17 Guns, 7 were of 15 Guns, 9 of 12, and 4 of 10:-a powerful force to attack with a sloop of 4 Guns and a Gun Boat. After the engagement the Villagers stated that the number of killed amounted to 150 but this is greatly over the mark about 80 or 90 would be the probable number. One seaman belonging to H.M.S. Osprey was severely wounded by the fire from the Chinese who occupied the top of the hill during the first advance; he was struck in the leg by a musket ball and taken back to the boats which had been leit near the original point of debarkation in charge of Mr Paymaster Scriven and a

few men and conveyed on board the Osprey. The Mandarin Lyang who accompanied the expedition was unfortunately mortally wounded while gallantly trying to cross the creek; he was struck in the left arm and his elbow much injured, (compound fracture) he however persisted in pressing on with a couple of the Osprey's blue jackets, and they had captured 4 prisoners when the Lyang received a Musket or Rifle Ball in the bowels, and fell. The men in the boat brought him out of action but be fore they were clear of the enemy's fire he received a third wound, this time in the left leg, two of the prisoners being also wounded by the fire kept up by the pirates He was at once conveyed out of the creek in the same sampan, towards tha boats, one of which immediately embarked and took him to the Osprey in order that Medical assistance might be afforded. He died on regret of the Officers, by whom he was much liked, and who appreciated his brave

The Osprey left Sama Bay on the evening tow and arrived here on the 23rd

The Oposssum, landed the mortal remams of the Mandarin Lyang at Kowloon this morning where they were received with all the honour due to the Rank of the deceased. They will be sent to Canton tomorrow for interment.

Since writing the above we have learned that the piratical fleet consisted of three separate squadrons. Two of the chiefs came from Macao and the other from Cochin China. The latter had hauled his junks into the creek hoping to escape ob. in the performance of our duty to the servation having been informed of the public to ignore the amusing mento, signed proximity of H. M. ships.

have been a most picturesque sight. The rity must give way before the necessities of calibre of the guns carried varied from 32

to 4 pounders; each of the junks carrie stinkpots at the mast heads.

MISCEI LANEOUS NEWS.

THE two gunboats Opossum and Osprey, have just returned from a cruize to Hainan, which they left on the 20th Instant, and thence to Quan Chou Wan, on leaving At that piratical island they had a regular engagement with 21 piratical junks, mounting 180 guns The fight was a fierce one and lasted two hours. Seventy pirates were killed, eight were made prisoners-and the junks all destroyed. The was killed. The Opossum was struck twice in the hull by shot. The particulars are published in our extra of this evening.

> THE Pall Mall Gazette states that is authoritatively asserted that the stoppage of the Agra and Masterman's Bank was due to the transmission of a lving telegram to Bombay. From Bombay the malignant falsehood was of course flashed all over India, and the natural result was a run on the Branches of the Bank. The managers driven by necessity or apprehenzi sion, or both combined, telegraphed to London for assistance which it was impossible inflicted on the perpetrator of such an

THE ordinance No. 3 of 1866, enabling Companies existing at the time of the commencement of "The companies ordinance 1865" or thereafter formed under any other ordinance or letters patent, to register under the said ordinance, has been confirmed by Her Majesty.

WE learn from the Economist that, an the high bank to the Northward of the advertisement has appeared from Messrs. Keith & Co., of Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street, desiring holders of bills of the Bank of the Metropolis, Boston, U.S.A., on Overend, Gurney, & Co., accopted, or which may hereafter come forposite the mouth of the Creek there being ward for acceptance, to communicate only 12 Fathom of water. The fir immediately with them, when they will

A WOMAN was shot last night on the Pokfolum Road, about 21 miles from this, near Mr Torrey's former Bungalow by a Policeman who was on duty in that vicinity. It has been quite common of late on that road to strip and rob coolies, employed by Europeans, who have their country seats in that neighbourhood. The Constables doing duty there are in consequence all armed with loaded muskets. On the night in question the policeman aforesaid heard a ships (which were manned by various idlers great noise, emanating from under a bridge; upon looking down, he discovered number of Chinese; he hailed them; no answer being returned, he fired, and the woman was killed. The ball apparentlywent through her left hand and lodged in her heart. A Coroner's inquest, to investigate the particulars of this case, will be held to morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THERE was a Coroner's Inquest held this afternoon at 31 o'clock at the Police Magistrate's Court, before M. C. Tonnochy Esq. and the following Jury:-Messrs D. Davidson, Geo. Brooks and Wm. Dolkept up by the blue Jackets and marines, and, on the body of Fo A Kwan, one of the pirates identified as having boarded the " Casar' on the 15th of June. tween the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock this morning the criminal committed a most determined suicide, by hanging himsel by means of his own queue to a small iron hookbar which kept one of the ventilators open. To facilitate matters he had stepped upon a bucket, which was close at hand and had apparent y kicked the same away when ready to strangle himself,-for when the cell was entered the utensil was lying in such a position as t induce the belief that he had used it i the manner just described. Thus has the poor wretch cheated the gallows, to which in all likelihood he was most justly en

The verdict returned was :- Died b

DURING a pause in the proceedings at the Police Court this morning, Captain Pixley, Superintendent of the Sailor's Home. had some conversation with His Worship regarding the attendance of the Police near the Institution in question. Captain Pixley seemed to think that the guardians of the public peace were not always quite so ready as he could wish, to take some of the refractory inmates of the Home into custody. Instructions were given that the Inspector and Constables on duty in that neighbourhood should render the Superintendent as much aid as possible in future; -and Captain Pixley left with the determination, expressed viva voce, to have all drunkards within the four walls of the "Home" given forthwith in charge hereafter. The reputation of the Institution in question will indubitably suffer if he does not carry out this laudable intention.

the evening of the 21st inst., much to the Eirner the morality of the denizens of this air island is improving, or else the excessively warm weather we have of late buen experiencing, is exercising a benefi of the 20th with the Opossum gun boat in cial influence on the misapplied energies of the viciously inclined among them. The very few, and comparitiely unimportant half a dozen cases brought into Court this morning, at all events, would almost seem to warrant this conclusion.

> COURT MARTIAL ON DR. WOODWARD. (From the "Evening Mail.")

THE Court Martial on Dr Woodward is still going on. We regret to be obliged,

We quote from the Daily Press the charges, and give Dr Woodward's defence at length:---

The charges against the prisoner are as For having in a letter, dated Hongkong

4th July, 1866, addressed to the Principal Medical officer, Hongkong, reflected injuriously on the professional conduct of his Senior Medical officer, Staff Surgeon Woolfreys M.D. by imputing to him a great want of judgment, and the adoption of a course not in accordance "with the usages of the Service" with reference to his professional treatment of Assistant Surgeon Hyde, 2nd Battalion 20th Regt, during the time that he Staff Surgeon Woolfreys had medi-Osprey had a mandarin on board who cal charge of the said Assistant Surgeon Hyde, such imputations on the part of Surgeon Woodward 2nd Battn., 20th Regiment, against his Senior officer being un founded and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

For having in a letter dated Hongkong 4th July 1866, addressed to his Command ing Officer, accused him, the said Commanding Officer, of having occasioned "delay and suspense," by not complying with his Surgeon Woodward's recommendation, respect to Assistant Surgeon Hyde. 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, whereas such delay and suspense were occasioned by Surgeon Woodword's own neglect of duty, and disobedience of the standing orders of the Battalion, such conduct on the part of to grant. What punishment should be Surgeon Woodward 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment being to the prejudice of good order and Military Discipline.

For highly improper conduct in having at Hongkong on or about the 10th July 1866, as reported in a letter of the above date addressed by Surgeon Woodward to the Acting Adjutant 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, discharged from the Sick List Assistant Surgeon Hyde 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, although the Surgeon Woodward well knew that the mental condition of Assistant Surgeon Hyde was then under inquiry by a Medical Board assembled by order of His Excellency the Major General Commanding, and that the said Board had not completed its proceedings.

Dr. Woodward's defence was as fol-

GENTLEMEN, -- With reference to the first charge I beg most respectfully to submit. that I consider it is grounded upon solely a and which he informs me he sent to the professional matter.

I am accused of "imputing to Staff Surgeon Woolfreys a great want of judgment" and non-compliance with the "usages" of the service in the course he adopted towards Mr Hyde.

was called upon by Dr. Dick the Princicipal Medical Officer, to give evidence before a Medical Board on Mr Hyde's Mental

I conscientiously did so to the best of my ability, and read to the President a letter which I left with him, and upon which this charge is founded.

My reason I for stating therein that in my opinion Surgeon Woolfreys showed "a great want of judgment," was that after the Hyde insane, though on his arrival in Hongkong Surgeon Woolfreys states in his report to Dr. Dick "he (Mr Hyde) is now quite composed and has all his faculties

I maintain that no Medical man, Civil or Military would be justified in returning a patient insane, when the symptoms of such disease were only apparent for a very short time, and at the end of ten days had al-

most if not quite ceased. More especially in Mr Hyde's case, when brought on apparently by fear," and as Mr Hyde is a man of most excitable nervous temparament, I consider his nervousness, would be materially increased by knowing his Medical attendant considered him made and returned him on the sick list as such. As regards the statement that Surgeon Woolfreys did not comply with the "usages" of the service, I beg to state that I believe it to be the invariable "usage" that when there is a patient of whose mental unsoundness there is the slightest doubt, he is kept under observation for at least one month before his disease is diagnosed. And I have never before during my fifteen

years service seen this "usage" departed from. At the present time (or at least up to the date of my arrest) there was a Private Soldier in Hospital admitted on the 2nd June for supposed insanity, but he was on the 11th instant still under observation, and his disease not diagnosed. When such precaution is so essential, and I believe so universally practised throughout the service even in the case of a Private Soldier. how much more essential is it in the case of an Officer and a Medical man, that a considerable time should be allowed to elapse. and all possible doubt removed, before he be returned as labouring under insanity—it being such a serious and formidable disease and one that must ruin a man's prospects for life. And Gentlemen, I put the question to you, suppose you yourselves, your brother or intimate friend, should at any time be unfortunate enough to suffer from slight temporary mental derangement, would you consider that the Medical attendant was justified in returning you insane after the lapse of ten days observation? No Gentlemen. I feel sure you will agree with me in saying, though it would have been better I had not made a remark reflecting on my Senior Officer, still my statement cannot be considered "unfounded." And the strongest proof of this is, that the Medical Board of which Staff Surgeon Woolfrey was a member "recommended that Mr Hyde be kept under further observation until his soundness of mind is satisfactorily established, proving to the most transient observer that doubts were still entertained of his insanity I though two months have now elapsed since Surgeon Woolfreys returned him in-

determine the nature of (as they stated in crossexamination.) Gentleman with your permission I will quote a short abstract from the work of one of the ablest writers on insanity.

sane under the head of "Visania," but

what particular condition of mental un-

soundness the term implies, or to what class

of mental darangement it belongs, neither

Dr. Dick, the Principal Medical Officer,

nor Staff Surgeon Woolfreys can define or

"It will hereafter be sufficiently evident that a greater error cannot exist than the supposition entertained by some, who consider the investigation of soundness or though I considered it essential no restraint the range of the ordinary judgment, as

The burning of the junks is stated to even the respect due to so high an authors ty of a particular act when such act is con- not confined to specified hours (as directed trasted with the known law. They who in Battalion standing Orders page 16 think so lose sight of the great practical | paragraph V.), for reasons already assigned, truth, that while the latter is within the still when made aware Colonel. Browne reach of all intelligent men the former more particularly when considered in its criminal bearings, requires not only a deliberate exercise of the educated intelligence, but also a competency to justly estimate the value of facts not in their usual, but extraordinary relations.

SECOND CHARGE.

I beg to state that I regret Colonel Browne should consider "the delay and suspense of which I complain in my letter of the 4th instant was occasioned by my disobedience of the standing orders of the Regt." On the 30th ultimo I addressed the following letter to the Adjutant for the information of Colonel Browne :-

Hongkong, 30th June, 1866. Sir,—1 have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Commanding Officer that I have recommended for the consideration of the principal Medical Officerthat Assistant Surgeon Hyde, 2 Batt. 20th Regt., he allowed to take out door exercise at any hour he pleases, and that all restriction be removed pending the decision of the Medical Board ordered to assemble to enquire into his mental condition. the principal Medical Officer has informed me he does not object to the course I propose.—I have the honor to be. Sir. Your most obedient servant.

G. P. M. WOODWARD, M.D. Surgeon, 2nd Bat. 20th Regt. LIEUT. POWER. Acting Adjutant,

2nd Bat. 20th Regt.

I received in reply the following letter:—

MURRAY BARRACKS, Hongkong, 30th June, 1866. Sir. -- In reference to your letter of this date respecting Assistant Surgeon Hyde, am directed to refer you to the standing Orders of the Battalion paragraph 32, page 31, with which you will be so good as to comply:—I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient Servant. (Signed) D. O. POWER Lieut. Adjutant, 20th Regt. Surgeon WOODWARD, 2nd Battallion, 20th Regt.

I immediately complied with this letter. and I directed the Hospital Sergeant to make out a memorandum in accordance with the Battalion Standing Orders, which I signed Orderly room by the Battalion Orderly Corporal: Not having received an answer on the 2nd instant 1 called upon Dr Dick and stated that neither my letter of the 30th ultimo nor Memorandum were complied with, in a few hours after I received I beg to state that upon the 4th instant I from him the following Memorandum:-

> I am informed that no such notification or Memorandum has been received by Colonel Browne, but that upon its receipt it will as a matter of course be approved. (Signed) W. D.

2nd July, 1866.

Early next morning I wrote to the Adjutant enquiring into this, and as he informed me my first Memorandum had not elapse of only ten days he returned Mr | been received I despatched a second recommending Assistant Surgeon Hyde out door exercise between the hours of 8.30 A.M.

I received the two following letters in

MURRAY BARRACKS, $3rd\ July, 1866.$

Sir.—With reference to your Memorandum of this date I am directed by the Commanding Officer to inform you that he has no objection to Assistant Surgeon Hyde to any one. In the present instance I taking out door exercise between the hours as Surgeon Woolfreys himself states, that of 5 and 8 in the morning and afternoon, Officer "suffered from nervous excitement | but the Commanding Officer cannot concur in the propriety of a sick Officer being out during the heat of the day at this season of the year:—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) D. O. POWER, Lieut, Adjutant 2/20th Regt

Surgeon WOODWARD, 2nd Battalion, 20th Regt 2nd Letter.

> MURRAY BARRACKS, 3rd July, 1866.

SIR.—I am directed by the Commanding Officer to enquire of you if the special orderlies at present furnished for Assistant Surgeon Hyde are still necessary.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient

(Signed) D. O. POWER, Lieut.. Adjutant 2nd Bat. 20 Regt. Surgeon WOODWARD.

2nd Bat. 20th Reat. From the first of these letters it will be observed Colonel Browne did not comply with my recommendation as Dr Dick informed me "would be done as a matter of course," but the Commanding Officer himself appointed the hours he considered necessary my patient should take exercise; though the Medical Regulations distinctly | perfectly justified as surgeon of the registate in page 33 paragraph VI that I am not subject to the orders of my Commanding Officer as regards Medical treatment. And it was an essential part of my treatment in Mr Hyde's case (who I considered was suffering solely from nervousness) that he should have no restraint over him as

informed Colonel Browne in my letter of

My answer to the Adjutant's two letters was as follows :--Hongkong, 3rd July, 1866 Sir, -I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Officer Commanding that I have already requested in a letter of the 30th ultimo addressed to you that all restriction over Mr Hyde be removed. the greatest restriction at present being the sentry placed over him, if also he is not allowed to go out at his own discretion, there is a restriction over him and any restriction is in my opinion calculated to have a most injurious effect and likely to cause a return of mental aberration, and I beg to request that Mr Hyde be allowed to leave stitution. his rooms at any hour of the day he pleases, as I feel sure should he wish to go out in the middle of the day he will take proper precautions against the heat.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient

G. M. WOODWARD, Surgeon 2nd Bat. 20 Regt. Lieut. Power.

Acting Adjutant, 2nd Bat. 20th Regt.

I beg to request the Court will observe. unsoundness of mind comes equally within should be over Mr Hyde, and that he should laid himself open to be tried by court marbe allowed to go in and out when he pleased | tial, &c. - These united, worked so powerful-

wished the Battalion standing Orders to be complied with, I immediately did so And if Colonel Browne did not receive memorandum I am unable to account its its loss. And I beg most respectfully to submit that in so important a case as this. when the health of a patient was at stake, the Battalion standing Orders might have been laid aside and overruled by my professional opinion, which I gave Colonel Browne in my letter of the 3rd instant.

Gentleman allow me to put a question to you which bears materially upon the point and which I request you will weigh in a medico legal point of view. Suppose Mr Hyde's nervousness daily in-

creased by lengthened confinement, brought on a return of mental aberration (and of which I warned Col. Browne in my letter of the 3rd Instant) under the influence of which he was seriously to injure himself or others, or suppose he even died and my treatment of Mr. Hyde's case was called in question (he having been put under my special charge by Dr. Dick in a letter dated 28th May 1866.) And in vindication thereof, I were to assert that Colonel Browne did not comply with my recommendations, would he not be amenable to an action at civil law being brought against him by Mr. Hyde's family.

With the exception of the removal of the Sentry on or after the 4th instant, and of which I was never officially acquainted, none of my recommendations respecting Mr. Hyde were complied with by the commanding officer (Prosecutor), and in consequence I addressed the following letter for transmission to Major General Guy:-

Hongkong, 4th July, 1866. Str.—I have the honor to forward the enclosed correspondence for the information and decision of the Major General commanding, as I beg most respectfully to submit that any professional recommendations I make regarding the treatment of the sick in my charge ought to be complied with, and without delay.

For the last four days Mr. Hyde has been expecting to have his liberty restored him, as recommended by me, and the delay and suspense occasioned by Col. Browne not complying with my recommendations is calculated to have a most injurious effect upon Mr. Hyde,—I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. P. M. WOODWARD, Surgeon 2d Bat. 20th Reat. Colonel Browne, Commanding,

2nd Bat. 20th Regt. I beg to state that the recommendations

I made were of a purely professional nature. regarding the treatment I considered necessary for the welfare of a patient under my charge. And gentleman I submit, it is quite impossible for me to carry out my professional duties satisfactorily if my recommendations regarding the treatment of the sick under my charge be not complied

THIRD CHARGE In denial of this charge I beg the Court

will observe though I am accused of highly improper conduct for having discharged assistant Surgeon Hyde from the sick list whilst a Medical Board was sitting on him, it is not even alleged that such conductawas to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, neither does the charge come under any of the articles of war, provisions of the Mutiny act, or other statute referring to the Jurisdiction of Court Martials. (Vide Simmonds on Court Martials, 1863, page 150, para. 404).

I beg most repectfully to submit that as Surgeon of the Regiment I have an undoubted right to discharge any Officer or man from the sick list without reference found the lengthened confinement was having a most prejudicial effect upon Mr Hyde's health and habits, and I therefore considered it was my imperative duty to discharge him from the sick list, more especially as he was in my opinion perfectly sane.—But knowing his case to be a peculiar one I begged of Dr. Dick President of the Medical Board then sitting on Mr Hyde to allow me to discharge that Officer from the sick list, and he referred me in answer "to the last paragraph of his letter of the 30th ultimo"—in which he stated "he did not consider himself entitled to object to the course I proposed."

It was therefore with Dr. Dick's knowedge and concurrence that I discharged Mr. Hyde from the sick list, a course I should not have adopted under the peculiar circumstances of his case on my own responsibility.

But having obtained the concurrence of the principal Medical Officer in the command. I naturally concluded it was conclusive and sufficient, or he would not have told me "he did not object to the course

When, as in the order for my arrest. I was accused of having taken upon muself to discharge Mr Hyde from the sick list, 1 immediately took the letter and called upon Dr Dick, who told me he considered I was ment in discharging Mr Hyde from the sick list if I thought fit, although a medical board was sitting on him, and further. assented to my statement that I had done so with his concurrence, he also said (to use his own expression) the charge would not hold water and he would see the Major General on the subject. He wrote a letter on the 11th instant to the Act. Dep Ast. Adit. General fully vindicating my conduct which letter has been read in Court. and I am sure you will agree in considering me perfectly justified in the course I pursued knowing that I acted with the principal Medical Officer's concurrence—and Gentlemen I again repeat what I have already stated, that it is my firm conviction Mr Hyde is perfectly sane from my intimate knowledge of him both privately and in the discharge of our public duties for the last five years. I think you will allow that my opinion on the subject is worthy of consideration, more especially

The hallucinations which exhibited themselves for a few days on board H.M. S. Adventure, were occasioned in my opinion as follows :--

as I made a special study of mental disease.

several months at an eminent public In-

Mr Hyde is a most excitable, nervous man, and in consequence of a representation he made to his commanding officer reflecting upon the manner in which the Itchibou exchange had been carried out in Japan, together with an article that appeared in the Japan Times, threatening the officer who made the charge of having

by Lieut, Colonel Lovell, bat consider that the determination of the abstract criminali- (a part of the treatment of his case), and ly upon his nervous system that for a short

time his excitability became so great as to render him unaccountable for his actionsbut this condition very soon ceased and on his arrival in Hongkong when he was under my special charge I found him perfectly sane and collected. I spoke to him on all subjects and always found him perfectly rational, and the fact of keeping him in Hospital, where he is almost in perfect solitude, with his liberty controlled by Col Browne, is having a most perjudicial effect upon him, idleness leading him to contract habits which are telling considerably upon his nervous system and daily more likely to

become permanent. Whereas had he his liberty and simply restricted from duty for a short time, he would he able to associate freely with his friends and join in amusements to divert from his mind the unpleasant recollections of the last three months, and his nervousness would daily wear away; for in the treatment of unsoundness of mind as in all ill nesses, the proximate and exciting cause thereof should always be borne in mind in the course adopted for cure.

Gentlemen, in conclusion 1 wish to reveive a few of the facts elicited in the examination of witnesses during the sitting of this Court. The first is that I believe myself to be fully borne out in the statement I made concerning Staff Surgeon Woolfreyes, inasmuch as Dr. Dick and Surgeon Woolfreyes when cross examined by me stated they cannot define or determine the nature of disease "Visania," for which Mr. Hyde is returned on the sick list. neither can they explain what particular condition of mental unsoundness it denotes or to what class of mental diseases it belongs, and I therefore beg respectfully to submit that any Medical man returning shows unquestionably a great want of judg- | first charge, the one upon which 106 and 107 distinctly direct Medical Officers when designating the various forms of mental unsoundness, to do so in accord ance with the nomenclature therein laid down and where each form of insanity is distinctly defined. And I believe it to be repeat that my statement was not an un-

I beg to be allowed to draw the attention of the Court to a statement made by Col. Browne in Court, when asked by me if he had complied with the recommendations contained in my letter of the 30th ultimo respecting Mr Hyde, he stated that he had received no letter from me containing any representations but simply a copy of one I had sent to the principal Medical Officer or words to that effect.

Whereas Gentlemen if you will kindly refer to the letter in question you will see that it is addressed to the adjutant for the information of Col. Browne. Now what construction can be put on my sending that letter to the Adjutant but the simple one that I did so with a view of having my recommendations carried out, as Col. Browne is perfectly well aware that it is neither essential nor customary for me to send him copies of the letters I address to the principal Medical Officer, and also that it is only the standing orders of the Battalion that direct me to communicate with him at all on such a matter, as there is nothing to that effect in the Queen's Regulations. And all the paragraphs in the Queen's and Medical Regulations referred to by the Prosecutor in support of his Authority. submit in no way bear upon the subject, but apply simply to the discretionary power. invested in a Commanding Officer to maintain the discipline of the Service

and to decide whether he will or will not comply with the recommendations made by | mote the welfare of (?) H.M. Service. the Medical Officer regarding any Sanitary measures effecting the troops generally, but they in no way refer to patients in Hospital or sick individually. And though I omitted, | WE have received a letter purporting to unintentionally, to send a memorandum until directed to do so by the Adjutant in conformity with the Battalion standing orders, under the circumstances of the case, and knowing I had the concurrence of the Principal Medical Officer one would imagine | the imprudence of the writers in mention-Col. Browne would be only too glad to carry out any professional recommendations I made which might tend to the reestablish ment of Mr. Hyde's health. And as stated by the Principal Medical Officer in evidence before the Court, when I asked him if he ever knew an instance of a Commanding Officer refusing to comply with the professional recommendations of the Surgeon of | dicted a Regt. in a case similar to Mr. Hyde's, he

replied "he never knew an instance."

But unfortunately there has been a great want of cordiality and good feeling existing between Colonel Browne and myself for the last 10 months especially, during which time we have never willingly had any intercourse except officially. And I cannot but think it is owing to the unfriendliness that exists between us that I was placed under arrest upon such charges, and I firmly believe many of my acts and motives have been misconstrued and the carrying out of my professional duties rendered unpleasant. My reason for making this statement is that I consider it essential the Court should see clearly the terms upon which the Prosecutor and myself in Japan. Of course we says yes becorse tified in remarking in my defence the motives by which the Prosecutor may appear

to me to have been influenced. In Dr. Dick's letter of the 11th instant, addressed to the Act. Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, together with those addressed to me of the 30th ultimo and of the 4th and 10th instant, as also from his evidence given before this Court when he stated "I do not see the fact of the Board sitting altered his position in any way as the prisoner was treating Dr. Hyde and received no | Sir. -I have carefully perused the little instructions from the Board."

It will be clearly seen that I have the concerning the Court Martial now being justification and concurrence of the Principal Medical Officer in having discharged Mr Hyde from the sick list, and it is ne- | the service, having spent several years in it, cessary for me to say anything further not | I never knew or heard of any officer being on the subject of the third charge.

pied in full in this my defence, but to which | charges as those preferred against Surgeon I have only been able to allude as, unfortunately, I did not keep copies of them and Col. Browne refused to sanction my having professional nature and do not therefore the Hospital letter book to copy from. Trusting you will give the whole mat-

ter your mature consideration. Firstly

my urgently reiterated recommendations not having been carried out, and lastly am course of treatment I conscientiously considered necessary for the reestablishment of my patient's health.

G. P. M. WOODWARD, Surgeon 2nd Bat. 20th Regt. July 23rd, 1866.

The prosecutor in this case stated his intention of replying and, at the adjourned sitting of the court this afternoon, the following protest was read by Dr Wood-

Mr President and Gentlemen.—I beg most respectfully to submit that in accordance with the constitution and practice of Courts Martial by Simmonds, I stated nothing in my defence yesterday to entitle the Prosocutor to make any reply, as his doing so is only admissable under certain conditions, all of which are clearly defined in Simmonds Courts Martials, 1863 page 251, Para. 598 and 599, and I beg respectfully to protest against his doing so.

THE Court Martial on Dr. Woodward has at last closed it's proceedings and we now feel at liberty to make some comments on the case.

In a day or two we shall doubtless know the verdict and what that verdict will be is, we opine, very clear. In our last night's issue we gave the defence in full so that our readers can now judge of the frivolous matter which has taken so long to investigate, the prisoner having gone fully and clearly into each charge,

Our readers may perhaps be some-

what surprised to hear that, notwithstanding the protest entered by the prisoner respecting the Prosecutor's reply, the Court allowed it to be read. From what we can learn the Prosecutor not only reitea patient under the head of a disease which | they were simply matters of discipline. he cannot thoroughly explain and define but he also went very fully into the ment. And the Medical Regulations pages | should imagine he is least capable of giving an opinion. And here we cannot but remark upon what seems to us somewhat strange, that in an engistry fif this sort, when the Prisoner is a Medical man and where the offences charged are the "usage" of the service to comply with all more or less of a professional nature. those instructions, and I beg therefore to not a single Medical Officer was a member of the Court, which was composed (with but two exceptions) of men who are Commanding Officers, or who, in the ordinary course of events expect to become so.

The Prosecutor was also (we are astonished to hear) allowed to read a letter purporting to have come from the Horse Guards, referring to some old correspondence of last year. In strict justice to the Prisoner we cannot but think that this letter should not have been read, or if read the correspondence which gave rise to it ought fully to have been stated to the Court, that the Prisoner might have had an opportunity of pointing out how far it was relevant or irrelevant to the matter before it.. The evidence should strictly be confined to the case in question. The Prosecutor's reply terminated the proceedings and he is evidently not to biame if Dr Woodward is acquitted on the apparently trivial and petty charges upon which he has been brought to trial, and we cannot but think it fortunate for that gentleman that the Court decides as to

ther voice in the matter. Few would be surprised to hear that the court had stated they consider the Prosecutor has in this instance shown himself some a hat too zealous to maintain the discipline of his Regiment and to pro-

guilt or not, the Prosecutor having no fur-

come from certain of the Garrison at Hong. kong relative to the late Court Martial on | from that Port. Dr Woodward with a request that we should publish it. This we cannot do as ing names and titles would render such a step highly unadvisable. As, however, we have every reason to believe that the letter is bina fide we will allude to the views and statements expressed by the writers, premising that should these statements be incorrect they are easily contra-

Firstly it is stated that the men of the 20th Regt were refused permission to attend the Court Martial. This for all we know may be quite in order, but it is a pity to give rise to remarks by making an

open court a hole and corner affair. It also appears that Dr. Woodward has | Shanghai, £1,160. Total £2,880. quite gained the respect and confidence of the men who are not slow to discriminate between Medical officers who do, and those who don't do their duty, either in a professional or more private point of view. The last paragraph we publish verbatim:-

The Curnel asks us one day on parade if we be all satisfied with the change we got And I find I am perfectly just no good if we did say no we should be ded nuts on then, but we isnt satisfied and send you this by a cooly becorse we was ordered not to give no information to the press so hoping you will excuse as. We are Sir your

2/XX REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the " EVENING MAIL," Club Hongkong, 26th July.

information you have been able to give us held on Surgeon Woodward 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment. From my knowledge of twice within a month brought to a Court There are some letters I would have co- Martial and I never read such frivolous Woodward, The three charges upon which he is now tried are more or less of a purely come under the jurisdiction of Courts

One thing is very clear that if a Surgeon whether the statement I unfortunately is responsible for his patient's health no made concerning Surgeon Woolfreyes is Commanding Officer has a right to interfere nor do I believe for a moment that such a Secondly am I to blame in any way for (thing is tolerated in the service. But Commanding Officers serving in China so far from the Horse Guards, seem to have an I not perfectly justified in adopting any idea the they can do what they choose, quite ignoring the fact that if somebody out here | the seat of war interrupted. An engagement they are very small fry at home and certainly | before Frankfort took place between the in a case of this kind would not presume | Austriaus and Prussiaus; advantage gained to interfere, knowing right well if they by the latter. The 4th Darmstadt Regidid so, they would very soon be brought | ment was nearly annihilated by the Prusto account, not only by the General Officer | sians.

Commanding at the station, but by the Medical profession generally. For several months back there has been a scarcity of Candidates for the Army Medical Department. I think I am safe in prognosticating a still greater scarcity unless this matter is taken up warmly at home and His R. H.. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, causes it to be fully explained both to General and Commanding Officers how far their authority abroad extends, and how far it really exceeds that with which they are invested at home. or General commanding and Colonel Brown would, in my opinion, have shown much more zeal for the service in themselves arranging such petty quarrels than adopting such a rigorous proceeding as a General Court Martial.—The amount of Military scandal that has been brought before the public within the last few years convinces me that the interior administration and organization of some Regiments requires to be the rigidly looked into —

Although the charges professed against Dr Woodward on the first Court Martial have not been published, I have heard the particulars of them and they are, in my opinion, quite as trivial as those now preferred against that Officer. Major General Guy who is invested with the administration of all Military matters in China and Japan could hardly have made the necessary investigation before he permitted this Officer being brought to trial—So absurd are the charges that the general opinion entertained in the Colony is that the statement made by Dr Woodward in his defence is correct. It is quite apparent for some reason or other there must be a great animosity towards Dr Woodwardson the rated the charges, attempting to prove part of some one. Of course opinions as to its cause are vary varied but I have heard of one which seems to have grounds.

Mr Hyde is supposed to be mentally deranged, and is, it appears the Officer who brought the Itchibou scandal to light. Dr Woodward is apparently anxious to prove his sanity, but it is stated that the Commodant for reasons best known to himself not allow Dr Woodward carry out the treatment he considered necessary in Mr Hyde's case. Most of our readers will be able to put two and two together and the sum I wish to add up is, has the Itchibos question anything to say to the late Courts Martials on Dr Woodward? This is a subject well worthy of the consideration for the Authorities at Home. For myself I cannot feel so sauguine as you evidently do as to the result of the Court Martial now sitting, knowing as I

do the verdict that was found last time. To say the least of it I cannot but think the Military Authorities, to borrow Dr. Woodward's own phrase, have shown "a great want of judgment," in allowing such little absurdities to become publicly known and the topic of conversation for every private soldier in the Garrison. And cannot but think that the line of conduct pursued must be highly detrimental to the discipline of the 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, and the well being of H.M.

I beg to enclose my card though being totally unknown both to Dr Woodward and Colonel Browne (having never to my knowledge exchanged words with either of I sign myself.—An impartial and unprejudiced

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE Steamer Mona from Amoy for Labuan; P. and O. Steamer Ottawa with homeward mails; Steamer Rubert Lowe for Bombay, and M.I. Steamer Donnai with homeward French mail had arrived at and left Singapore for their destinations, before the departure of the Orissa

The telegrams brought by the Orissa are so important that we publish them below in extenso from the S'raits Times Ectiva: -

LATEST TELEGRAMS. THE P. and O. Steamer Orissa, Captain 30th ultimo, Galle, the 5th, Penang, the 12th and Singapore the 14th Instant, bringing the Europe Mails of 4th and 11th June, arrived at 9, 30 A.M this morning.

THE Orissa carries about 790 chests of Malwa Opium, and the last Bombay prices averaged Rs. 1,570 to Rs. 1,575 per chest.

The amount of bullion by the present mail is: In silver, to longkong, £520; to

PARLIMENTANY. LONDON, 18th June. - Government in minority of eleven on Lord Dunkellin's motion for substitution of a rateable: value for Franchise test insteal of a £10 rental. LONDON, 19th June.—The Ministerial defeat is causing uneasiness in the city.

LONDON June 20th :- Ministry has resigned in consequence of defeat by majority eleven on Borough Franchise Bill. Queen is at Baimoral. Parliament adjourned until Monday.

LONDON, 22nd June.—A probable immediate dissolution of Parliament. Houses meet again on the 25th London, June, 27th.—Queen accepted resignation of Ministry. Derby summoned

to Windsor. Stanley Minister for Foreign WAR NEWS.

LONDON 11th June - Austria solicited advice for advance money from France(?) London 12th June. - Prussians dispersed Holstein Estates. Austrian Ambassador at Berlin re-called.

LONDON 13TH JUNE.—The Diet has voted mobilisation of the Federal contingents. Garibaldi has arrived at Genoa. LONDON 15TH JUNE.—Change of Italian Ministry Ricosoli. President of the Council. Marmora accompanies the King.

Prussia seceded from Confederation. Garibaldi is in Coen. (?) LONDON, 18TH JUNE.—The Saxon and Hanoverian troops have effected a junction with the Austrian Army. Garibaldi has arrived at Como.

LONDON 18TH June :- Prussians occupy Hanover, Dresden, Hanoverians, Saxons joined Austrians. (?) King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria have issued manifes-

toes justifying conduct. Prussia and Italy have formally declared war against Austria. Communication with

London, June 19th :- Hanover, Prussia and Italy have declared War. Hostilities have commenced in Germany.

LONDON June 20th :- Prussians occupied Hesse Cassel London June 21st. - Sixty thousand (German) Federal Troops are concentrated at Frankfort. King of Italy left for Camp at Carignan.

London, 21st June.—The Prussians are raising earthworks before Dresden. Postal traffic stopped between Italy and Venetia. LONDON, 22nd June.—Austrians entered Silesia. Prussians surrounding Hanoverian Army. Prussians occupy whole of Saxony. London, 25th June.—Great Battle yesterday before Verona. Italians defeatedheavy loss. | Prussians entered Bohemia.

London, 25th June. —The Italians having crossed the Mincio, a great battle was fought yesterday before Verona. Italians were repulsed with heavy loss.

LONDON, June 26th. —Battle in Bohemia near Neustadt -Artillery and Cavalry engaged; at six evening Prussians were in full London, June 26th. Italians recrossed

Mincio and Po., after battle of Verona.

LONDON, 27th June. - Accounts concern-

ing Hanoverians conflicting. LONDON, 29th June. —Italians abandoned positions on Po-concentrating troops. Undecisive engagement between Hanoverians and Prussians. Further fighting between Prussians and Austrians.

MISCELLANEOUS. London, 14th June. - The Emperor Maximilian threatens to abdicate the throne of Mexico. London, 12th June. - Princess Mary of

Cambridge married Prince Teck at Kent. LONDON, 13th June-From America learn that two bodies of armed Fenians have crossed the Niagara and captured Fort Grie, engaging Canadian Volunteers. regiments of Regulars moving against the Feuians whose retreat has been cut off.

London, 14th June.—Johnson has issued a proclamation against the Fenians The Federal authorities have arrested Roberts, Sweeney, and four hundred raiders. LONDON, June 15th :- Fenians defeated in America by Canadian troops. Roberts

and Sweeney arrested. Canadian troops moving to frontier. LINDON, 26th June.—Military revolt in Madrid promptly suppressed. COMMERCIAL

London, 12th June.-Mercantile Bank £32 per share. Oriental Bank £351 per share. The Universal Banking Corporation has suspended. Manchester firm-Shirting 12s. Twist

London, 13th June. - Cotton very firm, Cocoanut oil £44 15s, Coffee, Plantation middling, 73s to 79s, good native 58s. 9d. Silver sixty-two pence. London, 14th June.—The Bank returns show a large increase in reserve notes and

LONDON, 17th June. - Cotton quiet, drooping. Total Cotton lost, 650,000 bales. Government has notified that advances on Government securities in India

should be repayable there. (?) Stock of Cotton, one million forty thousand bales. Manchester market drooping-Madras Cotton 91d.

LONDON, 19th June. - Potton depressed. Muchester market drooping. Landon, 20th June. -Cotton quiet Sales 8,000 bales. Dhollera 11d. General finan-

cial position extremely critical. London, 21st June.—Fair Dhollera 81d. Market dull, heavy, no demand, in favor of sellers. Sales 8,000 bales Bengal Cotton, old 51d., new 61d. Discount 10 per cent. The Shareholders of the Consolidated Bank have resolved to raise an additional capital. The Bank resumes operations on the 5th June.

LONDON, 22nd June.—Cotton firmer. Manchester very dull. Plantation Native Coffee declined three shillings. Cocoaput Oil £44 10s.

Fair Duollera 81d. Cotton more marketable; d. in favor of sellers. Bengal Cotton 53d. Fair Western unchanged, nothing doing Imports 5,000 bales. Stock, 104,000 bales. Manchester, more cheerful. little doing 7lb Shirtings 10s. 9d. No. 40 Mule Twist 1s. 4dd. Indian Securities, Four per cent, 83. Bar Silver 62d. to 621d. Curling, from Bombay, with dates to the Exchange 1s. 11d. nominal. Slight improvement in funds.

London, 23rd June.—Cotton active and advancing. Agra Bank agreed to voluntary liquidation-Assets nine; Liabilities eight—losses one million. LOND IN, 25th JUNE.—Cotton firm and

advancing. LINDON, 25th June.—Cotton firm, ad-

London, 28th June. Cotton quiet. Plantation Coffee, middling, 71s. to 74s. 6d. Native, 55s 6d. to 56s.

Bombay, 21st June.—Bank of Bombay shares (Rs. 1.000 paid up) 43 per cent discount. Asiatic Bank shares (Rs. 100 paid up) Rs. 25 each. Financial Association of Indian and China shares (Rs. 100 paid up) Rs. 13 each. Great distrust pre-

Bombay, 22nd June.—Bank of Bombay 31 per cent. discount. Elphinstone's 545. Asiatic Bank shares 60. Back Bays 1,700, Considerable business done.

Bombay, 27th June. - 51 per cent. Go verument Paper 105-4 per cent 893. Money Market distrust continues. Bank bills 2s 0sd. Documents 2s. 11d. to 2s. 13d. Credits 2s 07. Fair Dhollera 285 Rs. per candy. Freights 7s 6d. 7 lb. Shirtings Rs. 7-2 per piece, firm, but quiet. No. 40 Yarn, 17 annas per lb. Bombay Bank Shares 26 per cent discount. Asiatics old 35—new 14 per share. Central Bank 24. Orientals 5 premium, firm. Much enquiry at the Bombay Bank.

The Spanish fleet consisting of six yessels under Admiral Nunez, have been repulsed at Callao. The Admiral himself is reported wounded in eight places.

The Peruvians lost 60 killed and 170 wounded. Nothing is known of the loss of the Spaniards, but it is thought to be very heavy, the ships being perfectly rid- state. dled with shot.

THE following telegram is later than those published in the Straits Times, and has been kindly sent us from the office of a contemporary. 29th June.

7 lb. 12.3. 40s., Yarn 1.8. Discount 10 per cent. Italians abandoned possession on the Po. Prussians beaten Austrians in Bohemia. Hanoverians surrendered to Prussia.

2nd July.

81 lb. 14s. 14s. Yarn 1.8. From our PARIS Correspondent. Paris, 10th June, 1866.

For the last month we have been living between hope and fear. England, France, and Russia, most desirous that peace in Europe should be maintained after much deliberation came to an agreement to invite the would be belligerent powers, Austria, Prussian, and Italy to send plenipotentiaries to debate the different points at issue; the questions to be dehated were the the Venetian-the Elbe Duchies difference and the German Federal reform. Even the German Bund represented at Frankfort on the Main was invited to send representatives.

Prussia and Italy returned a favourable answer but Austria and the Bund accepted with reserves, the former stating that there was no Venetian question, and the latter informing the neutral powers that it could not think of allowing any foreign power to meddle in its home matters. You see therefore, that the conditions laid down by Austria and the Bund, as the preliminaries of a Conference to be held. The French government a few days ago communicated with the Cabinets of St. James and St. Petersburg informing them that from the answer of Austria especially every chance of a Conference for the amicable settlement of the Prusso, Austro, Italian question had passed away never to return. Austria has gone a step further, she has broken

the treaty of Gastein, whereby the two powers made a temporary division of the two Duchies Schleswig Holstein, and now hands over the question of the Duchies to the Decision of the Diet. What the conesquences of this step will be are very evident. Bismark has already ordered the Prussian troops to enter Hoistein and a conflict between Austrian and Prussian troops seems to be imminent. Indeed the outbreak of hostilities cannot now long be delayed, some of the parties, who may not be quite prepared should have recourse to any fresh modes of staving i off a little longer for the purpose of gaining time so as far as the Congress is concerned we must say requiescut in pace : however, our troubles do not zend here the spirit of war seems to be hovering everywhere over Europe. Turkey will not recognise the new Hospodar of Moldo Wallachia it threatens to send troops to Bucharest to drive away Prince Charles Hohenzo'lern and has already occupied several, other provinces inhabited by Christian populations, which seem very disposed to throw off the yoke of the Sublime Porte. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has sent an envoy to the Sultan, informing him that he will in every; way keep within the terms of the

At the beginning of the month there was an eviden desire in Prussia to keep the peace at all hazards but the late conduct of Austria has roused the Germans of the north.

The enthusiasm in Italy has in no way abated Garibaldi instead of having twenty thousand volunteers, has more than sixty at his disposal; his son. Menotti will also take the field.

King Victor Emmanuel is very active; latest accounts state that his Majesty looks very care worn He knows too well what will be the fate of Italy, should the Kaiserlichs be successful, and he does not known if he can rely upon Napoleon III. We hear that the Ex-King of Naples, is again stirring, and the Brigands are getting bold as so many troops have been obliged to be sent to the North. You see Mr Editor that the position of our old Europe is not a most enviable one; at home things look anything but refreshing.

According to last dispatches receiving in Paris yesterday evening (June 8) there is nothing of great importance to note respecting the state of the Union of North America. We learn however that Mr Seward and all the members of the Cabinet agree in approving the line of conduct pursuod by Johnson.

Admiral Nunez who so cruelly bombarded Val paraiso appeared before Callao in Peru on the 2d May, with the intention of inflicting punishment on the Peruvians similar to that inflicted on the Chilians; however, he reckoned without his host, as after a few hours engagement he was obliged to retreat with a damaged head and a damaged fleet: as two of his vessels were sadly battered about by Whitworth cannons, with which the forts of Callao were well provided—the Peruvians lost more than sixty men including the minister of war Galvez.

Nothing more has been heard of the Spanish fleet, it is reported that the Pernyians and the Chilians in-

tend attacking Cuba. The Imperial Government has just taken advantage of the confusion now caused by the complication in Germany (public attention being turned to the conflict between Prussia, Austria, and Italy) to pass | his appearing before the public. the loi des suspects or law enabling the government to arrest any person or persons suspected of conspiring against it; those who brought forward this bill assert that it will in no way be applicable to the press, but what guarantee have we that this odiou. measure will not be put in force against our publis writers should they ever happen to pen articles more or less unpleasant for the reigning power. According to this law French subjects will be rendered liable to be punished on their return to France for language (considered seditious) held on foreign soil; the bill was opposed by the whole of the opposition \$130. members. Picard the deputy most justly remarked that it was neither more nor less than Une loi deserulé generale a l'exteriore (a law of safety abroad), the French political writers occupation is gone, no one will dare put his name to political articles, nor send any political correspondence abroad as our post-office officials are allowed to open letters of persons suspected of being in correspondence with foreign journals which are most read in Paris; the penny press alone will remain unharmed as it never touches on political matters. Le petit journal L'Envenement and the Saleil may go their way rejoicing. The correspondence sent to Germany and Italy by our larger papers is sifted by the newspaper censor, and any matter considered political is cut out with unsparing hand. We shall soon be in the dark in France respecting what is going on in Europe for the government will know how to put its light under

The persecutions of the press continued unabated in our country; not a day passess without either one of our Paris or provincial papers being warned or suspended; however, government has it all its own way, for the French people seem to be in a lethargic

You no doubt remember that some of the Paris ordinary way. students were last year condemned to several months imprisonment for having used seditions language at the Congress of Liege; they were sent to the prison of St. Pelagie where they are now undergoing punishment. One of them a Mons Jailard has been locked up with soldiers placed in confinement for unruly conduct and obliged to rivet nails. Thus it is that our government acts towards those who offend it.

Our Senate and legislative body may be looked upon as a collection of puppets only dancing when the strings are drawn. The members of the opposition alone show fight, and when they open their mouths had suspended payment. That, however, it is to ask the government about its misdeeds. Jules

able speeches; even the ministerial banches could no

refrain from applauding. I last winter told you of the great discontent caused in Paris by the intention of the municipality of the capital to deprive us of our beautiful gardens of the Luxembourg. Students, old men and hundreds of others: sent in a petition to the Emperopraying him to put his veto on the measure; the consequence has been that His Majesty has decided that for the present nothing shall be done to in any way to spoil one of the greatest ornaments of the

It has been remarked that it is now by no means rare to see at the Imperial table of the Tuileries high provincial functionaries, such as prefects, pre. sidents of Courts of law, procureurs general D. C. this is a custom recently inaugurated by their Majesties who desire to know individually as much as possible all the high officials of the departments Thus as soon as one of them arrives in Paris, as he generally goes at once and leaves his card with his Minister, notice is immediately given to the Empe for, who soon invites the personage to dine at the Tuileries. At the table the latter is usually placed by the side of the Empress, and presented to the prince Imperial, who, par paranthese, since the return from Compiegne, has always dined with their Majesties. The Emperor converses freely with the guest relative to his province and listens with interest to all details concerning it.

The railway round Paris, having a total length of 25 miles, is now completed by the termination of the portion between Grenelles and Antenil; remarkable views of the capital are obtained from the immense viaducts at Pout du Jour an Sevres. The portion of the line from Batignolles to Bercy has long been opened to traffic.

Advices from the Lat-et-Garonne state that the caterpillars have very seriously damaged the plum crop in that department.

The twentieth volume of the correspondence of Napoleon I, magnificently bound and marked with the Imperial arms, was presented on the 4th instant to the Emperor.

This is as you know what we here call la morie saison, and the poor chronicler in Paris has much to do to gather a few scraps wherewith to make his correspondence for abroad worth reading; all the world and his wife will shortly be off to the country, and in a fortnight or so "Paris will be out of town." the shoals of strangers, the birds of passage coming from Naples, Rome, Florence, Nice, Cannes and Hyeres, and who sojourn for a few days on their way home to see what "we" of the civilized world are doing and what we "are wearing" have almost all left us. We shall soon be deprived of the Salon des Beaux Arts or exhibition of paintings by living artists French and others in the Palais de L'industris. In the Champs-Elysees, our artists have just given us another proof of the vanity of the race; the government every year grants a medal called la medaille d'honneur for the best picture in the exhibition, and the same to be given by vote by those artists who have already received some kind of recompense and who exhibit. Very few unforta nately responded to the call on the day appointed for the election or "rather selection" this shows that two of a trade never agree and very few artists can be brought to crown any body but himself, the con sequence has been that the medal will for the presen remain in the hands of the government, as no arsist has been found worthy of it, or rather because every artist would wish to see himself the possessor of it, and would not like to give it to another.

As for theatricals they are now a dead letter, as none like to be "cabin'd, cribb'd, confined " in a ho theatre. Of course now a days nobody cares for the classic, and at the performance given a few days ago at the theatre Français in commemmoration of the birthday of the great Corneille, the players wasted their sweetness on the desert air and performed to 'empty benches."

"Oh ! what a falling off was there." Oh Talma, Le Kain and Mars, what would you say were you to see what attracts the French public

of the present day. Whilst our theatres where tragedy and comedy of a higher school are performed have been almost entirely neglected by the public, our minor theatres. where spectacle and senseless extravaganza draw crowded houses.

Batty the lion tamer who is still a greater lion than any of his own is running a successful career at the Cirque Napoleon; a few days ago, one of his tigers bit a great piece out of his shoulder, which entirely disabled him for a few days and prevented

Cindrella a grand spectacle has now replaced La Lanterne Magique at the Chatelet and will no doubt run all through the summer.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDIC-TION.

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

Before J. C. WHYTE, Esq., Acting Judge. F. dos Remedios v. The Agra Bank,

His Honor gave Judgment as follows:-"In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of \$130 being the amount due on four Bank Notes made by the Agra and Masterman's Bank payable here, but which he alleges, he was unable to get cashed in consequence of the Bank having closed."

"After a careful consideration of the case. I have come to the conclusion that the Plaintiff is entitled to a Decree for the amount claimed."

"On the part of the defendants an attempt was made to show that they were not liable to the plaintiff, but, Bank Notes are, to all intents and purposes, money, and the holder of such notes is the person who, as a rule is entitled to be paid the amount represented by them, although he may in some peculiar cases have an action also against the party from whom he received those notes.

"In this case the Bank is clearly liable to the plaintiff. It is, however, contended that the Bank had suspended payment and by so doing had committed on act of Bankruptcy, and therefore that the plaintiff must come in with the other creditors of the defendants, and prove his debt in the

"It is, however, by no means clear that under our local law of Bankruptcy as regulated by Ordinance No. 5 of 1864, an Incorporated Company can become Bankrupt, and were it perfectly settled that it could, still. I do not see how the manager of a Branch Bank, can by any act of his, render the Company, of which he is merely the agent, Bankrupt.

"Mr Barnard on behalf of the defendants proposed to give in evidence a Telegram which Mr Anderson had received announcing that the Head Bank in London I refused to receive on two grounds; in the Favre the other day treated us to one of his admir- first place, because, I know of no case in

which such evidence has in the second place the purport to come direct i in London, but from However, even of I ha not see in what respect have been different. Agra and Mesterman's payment is not likely and it will of course under the provisions act (25 and 25 Victoria not, however necessa will be wound up in any case the English

No. 1119.—Ju.

"The law affecting Companiés Theorporat complicated and unsat demands grave conside There is one provisi companies and which residents here and in be rendere l general, by which Banking cor in the United Kingdo limited liability in r I think such unlimite tend to every place w and then, cases like t not be brought before " I give the plain and costs. Mr Barnard applie His Honor granted

> NEWS FROM R STEAM

We regret to learn ashore on Friday in the river. EShe floa turning tidle, but had al expense of a tug river, turis her, an anchorage. Yesterd ed on the same si appear to be shoul so, it ill desirable the the subject should

The latest phase hear, is a demand man dut of every i the disturbance sha headed Whether be submitted to, as the Foothow men s thems lives. The ther sever, even in for attempting to re Most pain ul nev from the Kingdom

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the Reverend Ab sionary, and eleve have Hed from tha the pirsecution no of the father of the tian thurthes. M the month of Febr ceive infelligence crossad kas front holding fitercours the sime time the informed their so had muri ered tw and that t would example Upon issued to apprehe sionaries (there be and to extermina Freigh Eshops a rested, and after tured were behea request by some Only thee Catho ther managed to morntains. The thely number sh the toat, and co purpose of askin French Governn ed. & Ma Ridel v frees for the to die ce to the un the prests, tha cau è da his pre the degastation cht chiof the tori, Rearly al to rendunce the tyld sothers flo na lon prevails arclaverse to th

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SUMMARY JURISDIC-TION.

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be wound up in Bankruptcy, and in osity on the part of the inhabitants of this

any case the English acts do not extend port.

"The law affecting branches here of Companies Incorporated at home is in a complicated and unsatisfactory state, and demands grave consideration.

There is one provision especially, of the companies act which for the security of residents here and in other Colonies should be rendered general, and that is sect. 182 by which Banking companies issuing notes in the United Kingdom are subject to unlimited liability in respect of such issue. I think such unlimited liability should extend to every place where notes are issued, and then, cases like the present one, would not be brought before the Court. "I give the plaintiff a Decree for \$130

and costs." Mr Barnard applied to appeal

His Honor granted leave.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

PFR STEAMER "GANGES." From the N. C. Daily News.

We regret to learn that the Antelope got ashore on Friday in the seventh section of the river. She floated again with the returning tide, but had to incur the additional expense of a tug to take her down the river, turn her, and bring her back to her anchorage. Yesterday the Batavia grounded on the same spot. The river would appear to be shoaling at this point and, if so, it is desirable that some information on the subject should be given.

NINGPO. The latest phase of the Chinhai riot, we hear, is a demand by the Taotai that one man out of every fishing boat concerned in the disturbance shall be given up to be beheaded. Whether or not this demand will be submitted to, appears problematical, as the Foochow men seem well able to protect themselves. The punishment appears rather severe, even in a Chinese point of view, for attempting to resist a too heavys queeze.

CHEFOO.

[From a Correspondent.] Most painful news has just been received from the Kingdom of Corea. On the 7th instant, a Corean junk with the French tricolor at one of the mast heads, was ob- entered into with foreigners for the opening served entering the harbour. It brought of Hiogo. The Italian frigate Mayenta has the Reverend Abbe Ridel, Catholic Mi- arrived at Yokohama. sionary, and eleven Corean Christians, who have fled from that country on account of The interval since the departure of the P. the persecution now raging there by order & O. Steamer "Nepaul," with the European of the father of the King, against the Chris- Mail, on the 2 th June, has been rendered tian churches. Mr Ridel reports that in of interest pri cipally by the New Tariff the month of February last, the King re- coming into active operation. It was only ceived intelligence that the Russians had signed on Monday, 25th June, published on crossed his frontier, and that they were the 27th, and was in force on the 1st July. holding intercourse with his subjects. At . the same time the Corean embassy in China have found two most intelligent foreign informed their sovereign that the Chinese had murdered two Catholic missionaries, and that it would be well to imitate this example. Upon this, a general order was issued to apprehend all the Catholic Mis- selection they have, we are given to unsionaries (there being no other Missionaries) derstand, been guided by their own judgand to exterminate the Christains. Two ment, and not by ministerial nomination. French bishops and seven priests were ar- There is a talk of a third gentleman of anrested, and after having been cruelly tor- other nationality being engaged, but, as tured were beheaded. As a special favor a yet, this is not settled. executed on Good Friday, was acceded to. the Governors for Foreign affairs, who was implicity relied on. Only three Catholic priests remained, and in Yokohama on Monday week, declared they managed to hide themselves in the that he saw Kubota Sentaro, the General mountains. They determined that one of lately commanding the Japanese Garrison their-number should endeavour to reach the coast, and come to this port for the purpose of asking the protection of the French Government for those who remained. Mr Ridel was selected by his confreres for the task, and it was only in obedience to the united judgement of his brother priests, that be parted from them, and came on his present errand. He describes the devastation committed on the Christian church of the Corea as appalling. One town, nearly all Christians, were ordered to renounce the faith. Many were martyred; others fled, and the greatest consternation prevails. The Pagan population are averse to the persecution, but they are too weak to resist. There were at the beginning of this year about fifty thousand Catholic Christians in the kingdom of The two priests who survive, they can escape the researches of the King's soldiers will try to keep alive the faith until fresh missionaries arrive; but they have lost everything. The library which existed in the capital city containing many Corean books and especially two dictionaries of the Corean language, compiled by the French missionaries with the labour of twenty-five years continual application, together with the printing establishment and material for publishing books in the Corean language, have all been destroyed. The loss to the science of languages incurred by the destruction of the above named dictionaries is, it is feared, irreparable. All the sacred vessels for celebrating the holy sacrifice of the mass have been destroyed by the King's orders, and the Christian church in the Corea is threatened with destruction. the time Mr Ridel left, the persecution had momentarily ceased, as the King found that

approaching autumn. Tientsin, in order to see the French Admi- frigate—the Magenta arrived in harbour being as follows; Opium in 1861 was ral, who is there at present, and it is ex- last Sunday, the Captain of which is acpected that a French vessel of war will be credited with powers from King Victor sent to the Corea to demand reparation. The feeling in France when this sad new arrives there, will be so strong that the French government will hardly be able to decline assuming the responsibility of taking measures to prevent the recurrence of such cruelties. Such a wholesale massaere of French clergy by a Pagan monarch. without provocation on their part, will excite the strongest indignation not only in | ters. and it is expected that through them,

it interfered with the harvest of the crops;

work of extirpating the Christians in the

exists. adopted a youth for the sovereign, and it is rebellion.

in the second place the Telegram did not and a very slight demonstration would sufpurport to come direct from the Agra Bank fice to induce submission. Mr Ridel will in London, but from a firm in Galle, most probably go to Pekin, and it is to be tion. However, even of I had admitted it I do | hoped that the British minister will not not see in what respect my decision would lose such an opportunity as this to ask, in have been different. The fact that the conjunction with the French minister, for Agra and Mesterman's Bank has suspended the opening of the Corea to European inpayment is not likely to be now disputed, tercourse. This will be the surest way to and it will of course be soon wound up prevent the recurrence of such lamentable under the provisions of the Companies events. The Corean junk remains here duract (25 and 26 Victoria, Ch. 89). It does ing the journey of Mr Ridel to Tientsin not, however, necessarily follow that it and Pekin, and is an object of great curi-

> TELEGRAMS have been received via Kiachta to the 17th July, five days later than those brought by the mail, to the following effect :-

European Silk Crop expected to be double of last year. Silk declined 25 per cent. Politics no better.

NINGPO. THE riot at Chinhai appears becoming more serious. Some 250 or 300 fishing boats, said to have assembled, had almost blockaded the port. Various free fights have occurred between the opposing parties, in which success has been nearly equally balanced in the sense that defeats and victories have alternated. The origin of the disturbance appears to be an undue squeeze levied by the mandarins, which the fishermen resent.

The City of Nantes, we learn, narrowly escaped a collision off the light ship with some steamer passing out. The Nanzing reports having lost a Chinese passenger shortly after leaving Chefoo; a lunatic, who contrived to escape from restraint, rushed on deck and threw himself overboard.

FOOCHOW. Our correspondent mentions the contemplated establishment of a Chinese hospital at this port, on a similar basis to that in operation at Shanghai. Several merchants have contributed liberally towards it, and professional assistance had been promised. The steam tug Gorilla is about to be sold to the Chinese for, it is reported, \$10,000, but there is a hitch in the transaction, consequence of some formality having been neglected. A notification regarding infanticide, of which we append a translation, has been issued by the police authorities.

THE Japan Herald asserts that Choshiu and his son have at length yielded to the authority of the Tycoon, when they found the latter determined to insist on the terms the had offered sir Harry Parkes had left for Nagasakı in H.M. Argus, and was likely to be absent a month. Dissatisfaction is expressed with the valuation placed on several important articles in the new convention recently concluded; and a protest is contemplated A meeting of daimios is to be called at Kioto, for the purpose of laying before them the provisions

We are glad to hear that the Japanese gentlemen, one an Englishman the other an American, to assist them in carrying out the Bonded Warehouse regulations—Mr Benjamin Seare and Mr T. Hogg. In this

We have authority to state that one of at Kanogawa, in perfect health and spirits; -and that so far from being insane, as reported, he has an appointment as Super intendent of munitions of War in Yeddo rock and can haul to the southward. and has not lost rank by the change-alt though the pay is not equal to that of his former post. There is no truth in the statement originating in the same source.that open hostilities have commenced be- S.W. by S. tween Choshiu, Satsuma and the Tycoon. There is still a hope that blows may be avoided. The "first blood drawn"-was simply an affair, in which those engaged were Ronins-partisans of Choshiu-but not acting as his soldiers or under his orders. (There is no truth in the statement made in the same quarter that the Japan Herald

publishes all Official Notifications "gratis.") On Tuesday last we heard that the news respecting Choshiu was not confirm-We have now the satisfaction to inform our readers that it was yesterday fully supported-and official communications were made by the Gorogio that, when Choshiu saw the Tyoon putting his army in motion, determined to hold Choshiu to the acceptance of the terms proposed to him or to fight—he sent a minister with submission. He, and his son, therefore, now go into retirement-and his successor will be appoint-

•d by the Mikado. There is now to be called a meeting of the Daimios at Rioto, that the Governmenmay lay before them the agreement entered into with the Foreign representatives respecting the opening of Hiogo; -and those who object will be called upon to give their views in writing, that it may be clearly displayed to the Mikado on the one side, and to the foreigners on the other side, who their friends really are. This meeting need not delay the return of the Tycoon to Yeddo, as members of his Gorogio can act but orders have been given to resume the

as well as himself. We hear that the Belgian Treaty will be concluded in a few days. An Italian Emanuel to enter into treaty with Japan. RICE RIOT.

AT Sinagawa, the rowdy auburb of Yeddo -there has been a serious rice-riot. Three hundred men, not Ronins, commonly so called-armed with staves, axes and such like weapons, entered the place and broke into no less than 41 ricestores—The police and soldiery captured about 50 of the rio-Boos per picul in Yeddo within the past day The Corean government is in a wretched or two, and the people talk very hopefully

resistance. The Corean army is a rabble Jones, proceeded to Swatow for the purness origin; and that the direct trade with

which such evidence has been allowed, and unprovided with artillery or even muskets, pose of searching for certain rocks in the Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Tientsin and hereby made known for general informa-

THE CHINA MAIL.

JNO. WM. REED, Moster Commanding H. M.S. Rifleman and in charge of China Sea Survey. Hongkong, 20th July, 1866.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE, EAST COAST, SHEET 3 AND NAMOA ISLAND

Variation 0° 0'.

LAMOCK ISLANDS .- The two small is-

lands north-eastward of the East Lamock island are, with reference to East Lamock island, incorrectly laid down on the chart; they should be farther to the south-eastward. Assuming East Lamock island to be correctly laid down; from its south-cast point the North Rock bears N. 38° E., instead of N. 22° E., and the island between North Rock and East Lamock island bears island N. 29° E. instead of N. 15° E., as shewn on the chart (See Admiralty Chart,

Rock on the bearing S. 42° W. instead of From the north-east point of North Rock was found to be N. 67 50' W., agreeing ports advanced over 1864 to the extent o with the chart.

shewn in the chart are correct. The south-

east extremity of East Lamock island is in

line with the south-east extremity of North

THE TIMES ROCK, situated to the northeastward of the Lamock Islands, originally, reported by Mr anderson of the schooner Times (vide China Pilot, p. 104), and on which several vessels have recently struck. feet over it at low water. From it the North Rock of the Lamock Islands bears S. 37° W., distant a little over a mile, and Dome Island N. 73 W., distant 12 miles. When on the Rock the east bluff of East Lamock Island is just seen open westward | tons. of the western apex of North Rock, the extremes of the islands subtending an angle

of 13° 11′. The High Lamock, open north-westward of East Lamock clears the rock to the north. westward, and open south-eastward of it, clears the rock to the south-eastward. To avoid this danger the angle subtended by the Lamack Islands should not be greater

than 10°, when the High Lamock is shut in. The imes, and other vessels, placed this rock farther from the islands, but on nearly the same bearing as given above. distance, which with them must have been mere guess work, was carefully measured from the gun boat Drake whilst at anchor on the rock. Its position as marked on the Admiralty, Chart from the authority of Mr ANDERSON was sounded over, but no danger could be discovered, and the fishermen, who were offered a reward to point out any | manner. other rocks, assert that none other exist in that vicinity.

THE MACKINNON ROCK, in the chan-Islands, on which the Ellen Rodger, struck in 1862, is a dangerous coral pin- been a decline in the Exports; and lastly, From it the north-west point of Plat Island bears . 67° W. distant three quarters of a mile, the east extremity of Oeste Rock S 50° E., 2 miles, and the apex of Dome ports and \$4.395,000 on Exports. The S. 14° E. 1½ miles, the apex of Ruff Rock island N. 65. E., 25 miles.

Mr. Boxer, master in command of H.M. Hesper, reported another rock in this channel a little to the eastward of the Tls. 116.000, divided as follows:-Im-Makinnon Rock. This danger was searched for in the Drake, without success and the fishermen most positively asserted that no | 87,700; and Tonnage dues Tls. 2,300. other rock than the Makinuon exists in the Channel. We are therefore of opinion that Mr. Boxer, must have seen the Makimon advanced. The total entered in 1864 rock, the difference in position may be ascribed to the fact of the Hesper being an iron vessel, and in consequence, the bearings taken from her compasses cannot be

To avoid this danger vessels entering the channel from the westward should not bring Plat Island to the westward of S.W by S. whilst Dome island is northward of an E. by N. bearing; when Oeste rock bears S. by W. they are to the eastward of the Mackinnon

Entering the channel from the eastward after passing Dome Island, steer to the northward until it bears E. by N., keeping it on that bearing until Plat Island bears

> T. H TIZARD, Master R.N., and Chief Asssistant Surveyor H.M.S. Rifleman.

THE CHIN' TRADE REPORTS FOR 1865.

THE. Foochow report is quite exhaustive in its details and gives a considerable amount of very interesting and valuable information. We shall extract only the main results shown, however, as we fear that our observations have already been extended to a nearly sufficient length.

The value of Imports at Foochow during the several periods embraced in the report is as follows. In 1861 (July to December), Foreign manufactures imported were estimated at \$365.319; in 1862, they rose to \$691,168; in 1863, they further 26,980,987. increased to \$922.924; and in 1864, had in the subsequent year to \$724.177. while 1864 appears to have been the most prosperous year for the Foreign manufactures. 1862 shows the largest imvalued at \$2,309,740; in 1862, at == \$5,789.391; in 1863, at \$5,054,824; in 1864, at \$4,347,338; and in 1865, at \$3,312,364. Metals in 1861 were estimated at \$283,229; in 1862, \$430,902; in 1863, at \$397,221; in 1864, at \$262,975; and 1865, at \$305,397. will thus be seen that the value of Imports

France, but wherever belief in Christianity all may be discovered. Rice has fallen 2 at Foochow has gradually declined since 1862. It is gratifying, however, to note state; the widow of the late king has of the effects of the cessation of the Choshiu | that during the past year an improvement, to the extent of \$530,585 has taken place of all these cruelties. The Corea is com- MR TIZARD, Master, R.N., and Chief As- in that branch of the Import trade which pletely undefended. A gun-boat could make, sistant Surveyor of H.M.S. Rifleman, hav- is carried on by natives in goods of Chi-

the same period. With regard to Export we find a satisfactory increase in teas which is the most saleable produce of Foochow, and that the native Produce shipped thence to Chinese Ports shows an enhanced value in 1865, as compared with 1864, of \$512,273. The amount of Duties collected in Foochow since the opening of the foreign Customs shows largely in favor of British shipping, American and "Sundry" having fallen off every year since 1862, since when the total sum received has also decreased, although under the British flag, 1863 had an advanfrom the south-east point of East Lamock | tage over the previous year to the extent of \$155,774; and 1865 advanced on 1864 Namoa island No. 1,957). The distances \$66,899; 1864, however, had declined

from 1863, \$25,780.

Amoy shows an increase in imports during 1865 of \$3,555,091; and a decrease in exports of \$1,074,453. Re-ex-\$450,759; and the amount of duties colstopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change lected tell off \$2,931. In Shipping and colour, 5s., and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Tonnage there has been a very large increase. In 1864, 661 vessels, registering is a dangerous coral pinnacle with only 9 210,539 tons, entered the port, whilst in 1865 there were no less than 802 vessels, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelv registering 276,319 tons, being an augmentation of 141 vessels, and 66,280

> From the port of Takow, Formosa, the information is somewhat meagre, owing to the officer in charge of Customs there having been only a short time at his post. It is worthy of note, however, that notwithstanding the return for 1864 comprises a period of 14 months and those for 1865 a period of 12 months only, a considerable increase in Import and Export is shown, and the number of vessels, both entering and clearing, together with the amount of tonnage under each definition has advanced in a highly satisfactory

At Swatow it appears that the Imports of 1866 have exceeded those of 1864, to nel between Namoa and the Lamock | the amount of \$2,314,191; but there has nacle with only 5 feet on it at low water. | Canton shows a total increase in the foreign trade of the port for 1865 of \$7,352,000; being \$2,957,000 on Imincrease in Tonnage dues and duties for the same period appears to have been port duty Tls. 26,300; Export duty Tls. The number of vessels and tons has also was, vessels 847, tons 352,749; and in 1865, vessels 893, tons 485,094. The total cleared in 1864, vessels 855, tons 354,198; and in 1865, vessels 886, tons

We can now turn our attention to the Analysis of Chinese Commerce during the year 1865, and we are glad to find that the total amount of the trade of China is considerably above that of the previous year 1864; the estimated value of the increase being no less than Tls. 27,933,730. At Shanghai there has been a decrease in total value to the amount of Tis. 12,504,907; and at Ningpo, to the amount of Tls. 2,718,355; but at each of the other Ports a satisfactory augmentation is observable, reaching in the aggregate Tls. 43,156,992. The forgoing figures show the results of the whole Import and Export trade, and the amount of the imported and exported treasure, less re-exports.

The total estimated value of foreign Imports and Native Coast trade Imports, during 1864, amounted to Tls. 142,969,347; and in 1865, to Tls. 169,950,334; being an increase of the latter, over the former year, of Tls.

The total estimated value of Native reached the sum of \$1,011.833, which fell | Produce exported to foreign Countries and Coast trade Imports, during 1864 (incluisve of treasure), amounted to Tls. 121,537,327; and in 1865, to Tls. 133,217,547; being an increase of the ports of Opium and metals, the figures | latter over the former, of Tls. 11,680,220. (To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

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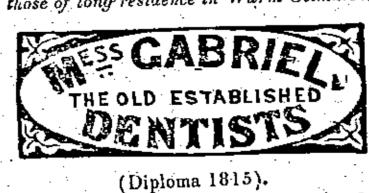
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NOTES FOR TOURISTS IN THE NORTH OF CHINA. WITH 4 MAPS. CONTAINING information respecting

the chief places of interest to be visited at Peking, particulars respecting the Roads means of transport, exchange, places of accommodation &c., &c.

Three itineraries to gates of the Great Wall. "China Mail" Office. May 11, 1866.

From the North-China Daily News.

A few months ago a writer in the China Mail commenced the publication of a series of Notes for Tourists in the North of China, and these have now been published in a condensed form with the name of the writer, Mr N. B. Dennys. He is well qualinfied for the work he has undertaken, and his opions as to the best modes of travelling as well as his casual remarks upon men and manners in the north, are worthy of attention. We can discover no omission in the list given, all the precautions necessary to secure comfort en route and at the various inns being very minutely set forth. From stage to stage of the journey, the traveller will find that his author has preceded him, and that the discomforts from which he suffers have been suffered before by one at least who has set himself to devise means whereby they may be overcome-We commend to those interested in topographical researches the description given of Peking, whilethose whose ideas regarding the history of Peking and the many vicissitudes through which it has passed since its first establishment are misty and confused, will do well to run over the condensed account given at page 25. We cannot pass in review each. chapter of Mr Dennys' valuable little work. Meanwhile, those who intend to travel in the Chili province during the approaching autumn months, cannot do better than accept these Notes as their

From the Hankow Times.

There are plenty of sights in and around the city, some visible and many more invisible, and Mr. Denny's description of the cities and their points of interest is full and carefully giv n. As to its correctness we are unfortunately unable to judge.

The name of the book " Notes for Tourists in the North of China 's is rather ambitious, as the Author confines himself to Peking and two routes from that city to Kalgon, about 130 miles distant, but for a visit to Peking the information will prove very acceptable to a traveller especially if I ving at an iun.

From the Shanghae Recorder: The present mail brings us a copy of the useful

little guide book for Tourists in the North of China. which has recently been published by Mr N. B. I ennys, and we we are glad to be able to express a favorable opinion upon its serviceableness. The book, though it only pretends to be a guide to travellers, contains much useful and interesting information; and may be looked upon in the light of the "Murray" for Tourists in Northern Provinces of the Celestial Empire.

FOR SALE

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Unbound in Paper cover . # \$2, Hongkong, March 23, 1866.

ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSRIE AT	FLAG & RIG	Tons	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEFAR- TURES	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OF AGENTS.
20 20 21 21 22 24 24 24 25 25	H.kong. T. E. Boyd Yesso Fee-loong Ephrem Ganges Orissa Adelia Carleton Vier Gezusters Labourdonnais China Formosa Undine Suwonoda Circe	B. str. am.bk Du. sh Fr.str. am str. B. str. B. str.	732 268 389 (200 1116 593 735 944 700 751 386 1802	Young Wilson Toppin Boucand Bernard Curling Taypeyk Otto Pelissot Muller Tomlin Ashton Jayne Calvo	Fahchau, &c. Fuhchau, &c. Saigon Shanghae Bombay, &c. Liverpool Sourabaya Shanghae Shanghae Fuhchau, &c. Fuhchau, &c. Shanghae	July 17 July 11 July 17 June 30 Mar. 17 July 19 July 20 July 20 July 22 July 22 July 22 July 22	General General General Sundries Mails Coals Rice Mails Feneral Lindries	Russell and Co. P. and O. S. N. Co. Douglas Lapraik & Co. Landstein and Co. P. and O. S. N. Co. P. and O. S. N. Co. P. and O. Co. Signisen and Co. Messageries Imperialed Siemssen and Co. P. and O. S. N. Co. P. and O. S. N. Co. Douglas Lapraik & Co. Aug. Heard and Co. Spanish Consul

PASSENGERS.

Per Feeloong.—Captains Macfarlane an' Wilson, 3 European deck and 33 Chiness.

Per Feeloong.—Messrs Lee Foster, Tezarden, 130 Chinese, and the crew from the wreck of the Brit.

Per Orissa.—From Bombay for Hongkong, Mrs Fletcher, Messrs B. Ardasseer, Eazil, Husson, Cassemally and servant. From Gibraltar, Mr J. G. del Valle. From Marseilles, Don Pratsey-marci, Mr A. Andre. From Southampton, Dr R. Graham, Mr F. Gregory. From Penang, Kho Sim Kong, Native servant ann 4 Chinamen. From Southampton for Shanghae, Mr. S. Walker. From Marseilles, Messrs Sharer, Conolly, Kemptner and servant. From Galle. Mr and Mrs Ross, infant and native female servant. From Southampton for Yokokama, Miss M. Cook.

Per Ganges.—Dr Fowler, Messrs Cartwright, McClellau, Oonlis, Wharton, Kalefage and 60 Chinese.

Per Formosa.—Messrs Kinnear, Miller and Captain Gibb, and 130 Chinese.

Per Labourdonnais.—M. Duburgue, M. Pradier, M. Remi de Montigny, M. Russet Olivier, M. Foegchi, Mr Mrs and Miss Dore, Mr Storks, Kurch, M. Francois, Chevalier, Jean Marie, M. Pierie, M. Carnge Mottrurin, M. Robert, M. Dragon, M. J. Sutherland, Madam Durand, and child, M. Pellissot, M. Melizan, M. Beusard, M. Girandon, Jackson, Hartman, Langesirao.

Per Undine.—Captains Vincent, Bargen, Generith, Messrs Baptista, Eagre, I European deck and Per Surconada.—Father Cazenave, Messrs Lemby, Henkin, De Souza, White and child, 3 European

deck and 38 Chinese. Per Circe.—Messrs J. Barba, E. Pavia, O'Neale and Camachin.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel, From	FLAG & Rig	Tons	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCEED BY
July	H.kong.	·			·		
	Marion	B. bk.	460		Funchau		R. S. Walk-r and Co
	Edgar Ross 🧪	яm.bk	313	Binder	Singapore	**	Siemssen and Co
		Da.bg.	345	Jurgensen	Tientsin ;	29	B., Hubener and Co
- 1	Scawfell	B. sh.		Thomson	Funchau [,,	Birley and Co
_	Tie What	Si. bk.	654	Lewis	Chefoo		Cuinese
	- N - 1	Bre.ar,		Bornermann	Newchwang	33	E. Schelhass and Co
1		Si. str.			Saigon	35	Chinese
	Arratoon Apcar			Gardiner	S.apore, &c.	9.	Gibb, Livingston & Co
21	Reiver	B. str.		Bolton	alcutta, &c.		J., Matheron and Co
- '	Singapore	B. Btr.		Edmond	S.hae, &c.	Mails	P. & O. S. N. Go
_	Douglas	B. str.		Baker	Swatow, &c.		Douglas Lapraik and Co
	Varona	A. str.		Whiting	Shanghae	27	Russell and Co
22	Patino	Sp. str		Castro	Manila	-	Spanish Consul
22	Migrator	B. bk.	1	Stephenson	Saigon	''	D. Lapraik and Co
	l _ '	B. sh.		Shrewoury		>5	Smith, Ke nedy & Co
22	Puniauo			Hellfritz	Tamaui	,,,	Oxford and Co
22	Naroiss	Pr bg			1	- 33	Wm. Pustau and Co
22	Tek-Li	um.pr		Kier	Amoy	25	
2_2	Guillaume	Bel bg		Ketelsen	Newchwang	79	Sur., Hubener and Co Chinese
22	Tey-long	Si. sh.		Demaky	Tientsin	79	Augustine Heard and Co
22	Bosworth	B. sh.		Nicholl	3. Francisco		Johnson and Co
	Wressel Castle			Hardy	Saigon	**	('hinese
24	Burlington	B, bk.		tt yde	Saigon	19	
24	Gleani ·	8. Նև	1	Cam eron	Saigon	"	Adam Scott and Co
	Yевво	B. str		Cairns	East Coast	71	P. & O. S. N. Co.
24	Dumbarton	B. str	. 588	Vincent	Shanghae		Gibb, Livingston and Co
24	Alphee			L'escaille	Suez, &c.	Mails	Messageries Imperiales
25	Feeloong	B. str		l'oppin	East Coast	Sundries	Douglas Laprack and Co
25	Bonaventure	B. bk	289		Singapore	5,	Kun-Mow-Hong
25	Bride	B. bk		dibson	Bombay	37	Birley and Co
25	Hyacinth	B, bk	324		Saigon	29	Smith Kennedy and Co
25	Oriental	Fr.bk	. 275	Dubois	Saigon	,,	Wm. Pustau and Co
July	Fuhchau.		•			Tea, ibs.	
6	Luchow	Ba. bs	z 232	Ulrich	Sydney		Aug. Heard and Co
8.	Gazelle	B bk	. 243	Le Gros	Sydney		l ≺iemssen and Co
ց		B, bk	. 486	l'etendrich	Lonuon		Pussell and Co
11	Maitland	B. sh	1	Coulson	London		Jar Matheson and Co
18		B. 8b	1	Thompson			Sohn Silverlock and Co
18	1		. 571	Clarke	Liverpool		Dent and Co
20		Sw.bl	I		Melbourne		Russell and Co

PASSENGERS.

Per Alphe.—For Saigon, Messrs E. Roccard, Duburguoi, Remi de Tradier, Mortigny, Russell, and 5 Chinese. For Singapore, Rev. P. Patriat. For Suez, Mr Foegchi. For Marseilles, Don F. Paula de Pavia y Pavia, Don J. Togores y Tabregas, Don M. de Doenas y Gomez, Don Tenorio, Don and Dona de Laca, son and daughter, Mr, Mrs and Miss Dore, Mrs Duramitt and infant, Messrs Storks, Kurch, Richard, Hardy, Tamdusse, Fani, Chevalier, Mangaries, Carnge, Robert, Dragon, Melizan, Pellissot, Sutherland and Beusard.

FUHCHAU.

SHIP'S NAME	PAPTAIN	FLAG &	Tons	DATE OF ABBIVAL	Consignues of Agent	OBSTINATIO	DB41 7.10
Acmel	Prehn	Da.bg.	216		Order	Australia	}
Albert Jurss	St .dtlaender			June 25	Siemssen and Co	Uncertain	! .
Albert Victor	Limmex	B bk.	383		Russell and Co	Uncertain	1 . 1
Arthur	Эговру	am.bk			Russell and Co	Tientsin	1
Dewa Gungadhur	stratton	B. sh.	5 94	June 11	Kionear and Co	London.	i :
Ecliptic	Harvey	B. bk.	.314		Order	Uncertain	1
Euridice	1200	B. bk.			Order	Repairing	
Eunice Nicholas	Barry	B. →h.	1067	July 17	· · · ·	Shanghae	
Express	Krafft	Pr. bg.		June 23		Uncertain	1
F. Braginton	Furner	B. bk.			Jardine, Matheson & Co		1
Falk	Lammermann	Da sr.		june 6		Uncertain	! • .
Fontenaye	i homaon	B. sh.		I -	Order	Uncertain	}
Ferest Belle	Bryant	Am bk				hefoo	
Frey	Hanson	Nor bk	•	July 19	furner and Co	Austialia	
Gorilla	Mocall	Chi.str			h nese Government	Uncertain	Tug
Havou	1.nard	H.B.M	232		British Government	Uncertain	
Hellna		Pr.bk.			Russell and Co	Chefoo	1
Herald of Light	Hunter	B. bk.		1	Jar., Matheson and Co	Australia	ļ.
Is and Queen	Shaw a	B. str.		June 1	E. H. How and Co	Tug .	<u> </u>
Louisa	Hall	B. sh.			Dent and Co	Uncertain	` •
Maunice Yuen		Chi.str		June 1	Chinese Government	Ningpo	
Miranda	Noller	Pr.bg.	260	June 14	Dent and Co	Australia	1
Maul ÿ	Harms	Hm.bk	l		John Forster and Co	London	† ·
Monarchy	Day	B. sh.	1			3 ustralia	
Northfleet	Symington				Jar., Matheson and Co	London	-
Naomi	Sayers	B. sh.	709		Rusden Phipps and Co	London	,
Ornate	English	B sh				diaondo n	
Peri etua		Am bk		i and to	Russell and Co	Uncertain	
Peru	Truelsen	am.bk			Hilman and Co	Australia	1.
Philomela	Archer	B. 80.			Furner and Co	London	
Prince Kung	Briwn	ts. str.			Kinnear and Co	Uncertain	
Princess of Wales	Baron	B. bk.		-		Shanghae	1
Scindia	Carr	B. sh.			smith Kennedy and Co	Shanghae	
Trinculo	Patterson	B. bk.	1 .	July 3		Australia	:
Vindex	Caw	chi sr	:79		<u>.</u>	Uncertain	
Woosung	Redston	B. str.	1). Foreter and Co	Tug.	.:.

WHAMPOA.

SEIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	PLAG & Rig	Toak	DATE OF		DESTIBATION	Interigi Despaid
Bencleuch	Thomson	B, bk,	377	July 24	Borneo Company		
Cristina	O. Ryan	B. 8h	877	June 30	J. M. del Río	Point dock	Repg.
Der Sud	Malchow	Pr. sh	510	j, ·	Wm. Pustau and Co	Singapore	to dock
Dunmail	Thompson.	B. sh	7 71	July 11	G., Livingston and Co		
B smeraldu		um.bk	853	July 19		in dook	
Lin-tin		B. str.	134	July 25	Acheong	at Canton	
Mary Nicholson	Freebody	B. sh.		1.	Giman and Co	:	· .
Melbrek	McTaggart	B. bk.	670		Smith Kennedy and Co	London	
Nile	Johnson	են, եև	6 34	Jan, 25	Oxford and Co	Laia up	
Peibo	Heldt	Pr v	244		E. and J. Meyer and Co.		
Salrette	Parish	B. str			P. & O. S. N. Co	Repairing	ļ. v.
Solens	Pasmore.	රු 81.	732	July 21	G., Livingston and Co		}
The Cedars	stonehouse	i-	356		Johnson and Co	London	
Tropic .	Leferour	Am.bk	. •		Russell and Co	F'ergusson's	dock
V aldivia	Claments	թ. թև	394	June 24	Jar., Matheson and Co	London	

AMOY.

AM.) Y Shipping in Port .- Dutch barque, Peilales, Dutch barque, Emilie, Dutch barque, Petroneld Butch Brig, Niphon, British barque, Annia Porter, Bremen Brig, Bertha and Pauline, Prussian Brig, Bessie Searight, Spanish barque, Santa Luis

HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAYS' ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

C., on Pedder's Wharf .- IFC., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf .- IF., Westward of Gibb's Wharf .-EC. from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital .- E., Bastward of the Hospital .- K., on Kowloong side.

HERR ARCHORED	CAPTAIR	Ric	Tons	DATE OF	Consignates of	AGBNIS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DESPATCH
		3. str.			P. and O. S. N.	,	Mails	July 29
e EU A. Escano EC	Calve S	p.str. p. str	700 2 700	July 26 July 3	Spanish Consul- Spanish Consul	 	Mail	
птова WC	Loudin l	r.str. 3. str.	700	July 24	Bournati and Co P. and O. S. N.	Co	Swatow, &c.	. :
n Bright C	Betham	B. str.	677	June 15	P. & O. S. N. Co F. B. Cama and	Co	Shan thae Bombay	tomorrow
ceficid E	ohneon	Fr.str. B. str. B. str.	447	July 24 Jan. 24 Apr. 26	Messageries Imp Ruissell and Co	ierinies	Refitting	
hon WCj	Peake	B. str. B. str.	791	July 10	P. and O. S. N. P. and O. S. N.		Swatow &c., Aberdeen	dock
ino EC	DeCastro	Sp. str. Am. str	1200	July 21	Spanish (onsul A. Heard and C	: •	Shanghae	
		B. str.			D. Lapraik		Swatow, &c.	
lling Vessels M Lawrence K		∡m.8h.	593	May 20	Olyphant and C	0		
pulco . E lia U rleton	Hinde Talpeyk	Bsh. Am.bk	598 7.93	June 29	Borneo Company P. and O. S. N.	7		
ert Victor K	Overbury	Pr.bk. B. B.,	858	ru ie 19	Siemssen and Clar. Matheson	ind Co		
e Ball K	Ross	am.bk am.sh	898	Jul, 1	Wm. Pustan an Order		1	
azone W	Belstedt	Bre.bk Bre.bg	219	July 19	Bosman and Co	ad Co 📒	D . 3 - 3	
ur K	Olsen Gyllenpalm	B. bk. Rus.bk	235	July 10	G. Livingston :	Lo	Put back	
adne K	Vorendyke Niemeyer Crougal	HTD).8r.	280	July 19	Bosman and Co Wm. Pustau an			
on W	Warwich	Am.sh. B. sh. B. bk.	999		D. Lapraik and Johnson and Co		put back	Laid up
reliana WC	insterra.	Sp.bk. B. bk.	482		Reynolds and Co		Par Saul	
la E	Martin ·	B. bk.	449	June 22	Jar., Matheson Smith Archer a			
ayanza E	Shilston	ປ. bk. ປ. sh	398	June 2	2Borneo Compa Parker and Co	ny	Saigon Melbourne &	Sydney
	Davis	Am.sh Du.sh	994	July 18	Russell and Co Siemssen and C			
robel *K		B. bk Pr.bg	160 225	May 19 July 12	Am. Scott and Com. Pustau an	Jo d Co	alip	d.masted
ylon W aileng e E	Brewer Westlake	B. bk	. 586	June 30	Morgan Lamber	t and Co	F or Charter	
ar otte Wris. Hall K	Vincendeau fieddy	Fr bl	362 648	une 14 July 13	Siemssen and C Captain		Nagasaki ac	
rrientes K	Wyman Johnston	Au.sh B. bh	890 598	July 14	Urder Borneo Compa			
sta Rica K niel Mar cy K	Mollin Ress J unr	B. bk	299 1031	July 91 July 10	Johnson and Co biemssen and C	•		
nmark · W r West - K	Prowse Pust	Si bk	326 541	July 19 June 20	Chinese Bour., Hubener	and Co		
n Ricardo W (ppel E	Jeff ey Jessen	B. bk Pr.bk	289 450	May 14 June 26	Wm. Pustau at	Co id Co	London via,	
en K	N illiams	B. sh	1 J 24 631	July 18	1', and O. S. N. Brarker and Co.		at Aberdeen	Repg.
hrem K	Pentice Boucand	A. bk Fr.bk	. 389	July 2t	Jar., Matheson Landstein and	Co		
cetsior K	Giraud wytenhorst		. 345	July 18	Landstein and Co			
icon C	Sulivan	B. bk	. 462	July 18	Jourson and Co D Lapraik and	Co	m 01	
arless	l horpe Drewn	B. br	. 1183	July 13	Morgan Lambe Russell and Co	· · · :	F. or Charte	
o. Raynes F	Simons Bachelder		999	July 5	Wm. Pustau an Order	a 60	A An-m 31	
resham 🔻 🤻	1 · ·	B. ok B. si B. sh	965	July 1	Dent and Co Dent and Co Smith Kenned	g and Ca	A.deen dock	
oldeñ Hin d - E	Davis itanson	Am.sh	. 1042	June 2		, 00		}
арру И	Richten Velles	Si sh. S. lik Fr. er	. 360	July :	2 t hinese 3 siemssen and C	lo :	Saigon	Fo-day
elvetia K	Lahmeyer Gardner		475	Jan. 2	5 % m. Pustau at 5 G. Livingston	r.d Co 📋	Laid up	
ongkong 🦠 🗜	orbe Jones	Fr.ok	. 460	Feb. 23	7 James Funfgelo 6 G., Livingston	a and Co		
land Queen	Dickson Waterson	B. at	429	Jusy 1	Jar. Mitheson	and Co	put back	disch.g
ddo l en Cunilo	Jones .	B. bk	452	May I	6 Rosario and Co	· · ·	Saigon	
Masterman Wo	John May		603 647	July 1 June 2	5 Order 5 Jar., Matheson	and Co		
ovem Thomaz I ilia Ann V	Esantos V Baker	Por.sl	650 373	ljuly Lyin t i S	5 J. J. demedios 0 Wm Pustau ar	ad Co	F. or Charte	7
elso V im-sing-hong V	Black Schutt	B si	1. 550 2. 540	June 2 June 2	7 Jar., Matheson 3 Chinese	and Co	` `	
wang-Foong incaster	E Head K Forbes	B. bi	$\begin{bmatrix} 23 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	June 2	9 Bour., Hubene 7 Bourjan, Hube	mer & C		
aria Morton	Schenk K Morello	Han e	h 87 s. 40	l July l June 2	5 £, Schellnass a 2 Reynvaan Bro	nd Co thers & C		
aria Rosario W lary Milared	C Feliciano C Fine	Sp.bl	s. 25 h. 46	1 July 0 June 1	4 Reynolds and 5 D. Lapraik an	(0	F. or Charte	
ledoc	V Orr K Ron	. B. հ. Բուհ	k. 22 k. 58	4 June 2 4 June 3	23 L. Atkinson Landstein and	Co	Hove out to	
loonlig nt 🐪 🧪 🐧	K Bedeford V Jorgensen	Si, B	h. 63	7 June 1	29 John Burd an 14 Chinese		Newchwan	
iemen	C Klein K Ballard	ರ, 8 B, 8	h. 62	4 May	3 A. Heardand 5 Russell and Co	•	put back	
	W Robert	B. s Er.b	k. 47	0 July	23 Adam Scott a 6 Reynvaan Bro	there & C	F. or Chart Saigon	¢T
enang	C Soule K Patten	Am.t Am.t	k 58	3 1012	30 Bosman and C 2 Bosman and C	0	Saigon	1 7
resident	C Fedderser K Minne	Bel.b	k. 26	7 July	19 Bosman and C	o and Co	put back	
riocess Sariphi		Am.s Si. b	g. 45	4 July	14 Order 4 Chinese			
eindeer	W Andrews E McLachla		ь. 96	4 June	20 Uninese 29 Jardine, Math	евоп & С	o Whampoa	to dock
loyar Minstrel	W Eugiere E Andrew	ы. в В. в	k. 44	7 June	14 Chinese 16 G., Livingstor			٠
ampan	E Owens Kusmusse		k. 50	June	13 Morgan Lamb 30 Wm. Pustau s	ind Co		65°
arab Maria	E Lucas K Gode	Hm.i	ok 40	0 June	la Smith, Archer 21 Bour., Huben	er and Co	S. Francis	00
eaman's Bride	K Eleming Rooth	B. b	k. 31	4 June	9 Landstein and 23 Chinese	ı Co		
idon	Wichers Wieper	Si. b	k 38	2 June 5 Nov.	16 Chinese 28 Order		Laid up	
tanley . of the Ocean	E Doughty Williams	B. 6	k, 38	July Ma	8 Oxford and C 30 Gubb, Livings	ton and (Bangkok Co	
t Vicente Ferrer Buomi	W Santos W Norabers	Por.	er 11 h. 79	8 June	23 Wm. Pustau 13 Order	and Co	For Sale	
Supply Spancy Eggers	W Conroy W Richardson	Am,e	h. 54	70 May	l. American Cou 15 Smith, Kenne		o F. or char	ter
L. Boyd	E Young	B. b Fr. s	k. 30	00 July 14 June	19 Dent and Co 27 goaman and	Co	F. or Char	ter For Su
Juion	K Debot	In. ree					1 — — —	. .
Juion Venilia Vicksburg	W Pavey R Scott	B, 8	h 67		25 A. Wilkinson 28 Borneo Comp		F. or Char	ter
Juion Jenilia	W Pavey	B. s B. s Das	h 67 h. 101 h 7	2 June 35 July		any	F. or Char	ter

RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG, MACOA AND CANTON.

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tona	Horse-	Owners or Agents
Fame Fei-seen Fire Dar:	British British British	Lefevre Mason Benning	90 255 420	110	H. & W. Dock Company To Gongkong C., and M. Shilpping C., and H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Kin shan	British	Haskell	550	1 400	Do.
Kiu Kiang Lintin	Amer.	Taylor	1065 69	1.	Russell and Co
Little Orphan	British Amer	Wendell	101		Acheong Laid un Union Dock Company Tug
Poyang	Amer.	Green	828	1 :	Ru sell and Co
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Briti-h	Duncan	150		Acheong
Spark	Amer.	Palls	140		Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	Carrol	380	l	H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
		RECEIVI	NG SF	IIPS.	
Vessel	Δ;	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain	Owners
Fort William John Adam	Hongkong	B. sh. B. bk.		ilmann incombe	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co D. Sassoon Sons and Co
Tremelga ,	Macao	P. bk.	340 Ma	rdnes	L. Marques Callao Early
Mahamoodie Snipe Ann Welch Snipe Water Witch	Fuh-chau Ningpo Shanghae	B. bk. B. bk. B. bk. B. sh B. sh	341 Gr 341 Ro 592 Ke	een undy 1 ppell wes	Jardine, Matheson & Co Jardine, Matheson & Co Augustine Heard and Co P. Framjee Cama and Co Captain Lewes
Lady Hayes Wellington Pathfinder Ternate	Ta-kau, Formosa	B. bg. B. bk.		tridge nueti	Jardine, Matheson & Co David Sassoon, Suns & Co Jardine, Matheson & Co Dent and Cc

SHANGHAE.

SHIP'S NAMB	CAPTAIS	FLAG & Ric	Tons	DATE OF		DESCRIPTION	INTENDRI De parce
Steamers			000				
•	Middleton	B. str,	2279 70	July II	Preston, Breuell and Co H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
Anna China	Sebroon	B. str.	25		frautmann and Co	Laid up	. • •
Columbia	Stewart	B. str		I	Glover and Co.		•
Confucius Faust	Schroon	Chistr — str	265 30	June 20	Chinese Government	Laid up	
	Gray	Am. str		June 20	Russell and Co	Janu up	
Grete	Godow	Pru.str	30		Wm. f'ustau and Co	Laid up	•]
	Comstock Davis	B. str.	30 54 ն	July 3	Capt. Patridge P. & O. S. N. and Co	Yokohama	
	Simmons	Am.str	80		T. J. Falls	1010111111	
Paw-loong	Aitkins	B. str.			Stephenson and Co	ra	,
Shanyuan	Young	B, str. B. str.	30 492	1 . ' '	Frautmann and Co Smith, Kennedy and Co	Laid up ∪,foo & Taku	Roelw
Shooey-leen Ta-pang-Nyo	(Trindle	B. str.	517	May 23	Ionn Burd and Co		tiger 13
Teatles .	Tubos	AIII.BET			Russell and Co Geo. Barnet and Co	=	
Wan-Loong-Fei Whampoa	Merrills Earie	B. str.			D. Sassoon, Sons and Co		
и пашроа	110110			1			
Sailing Vessels			. 400	runa 12	Onderd		
Abbott Lawrence Adeline	Brenhall Ramsey	Am.sh.		June 13 July 8	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	Immeda
	George	B. 8b.	980	June 9	r'razar and Co	London	Early
Amiral Charner	Nidelee	Fr.bk.		Jun- 4		F. or charter	
Antipodes Biencathra	Woonruff Doron	B. bk.			Shaw Brothers and Co Borneo and Co	London Frorcharter	Early
	Graham	B. Br.	170	July 8	A. R. Tuby and Co	Listonarter	
Bolina	Russell	B. bk.	433	Aug. 25			
Bri igetown	Howarn	B. bk.	314	July 9	Urder	E	
Buena Vista Chalgrove	Ayeres Armstrong	Am.sn. B. bk.	547 509	July 7	Aug. Heard and Co Smith, Kenneuy and Co	F or charter	
Challenger	Brown	9. bk.	669	July h	Gibb, Livingston & Co		Early
Cinderella	Williams	B. sh	877	Apr. 6	Dent and Co Blum, Brothers and Co	London	Immedi
Cobang Conchita	Renteria	B. bk	357 468	June 27	Phillips, Moore and Co	r, or charter	
Coral Nymph	Winchester	B. eh	724	June 17	G., Livingston and Co	London	Earl y
Corea		B. bk.			Dent and Co	Landon	Un =1⇔
Coulnak yle Delengles	Morison Dupont	B sh. Fr.bk.			Win. Pustau and Go	London	Eurly
l u .k	Lurenzo	B. 8r.	145	July 21	P. F. Cama and Co	Laid up	· · ·
	Tems	ც. sh ც. bk.			Ormith, Kennedy and Co	1	
	Mitchell Zinke	Bre. sr.		i	E. Schellhass and Co		
E iza	Altima	Sp.bk.	579	June 2	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
	Crosbie	B. eh.			Biain Tate and Co smith, Kennedy and Co	1.	
	Smith Fox	B. bk, B. bk.	1		A. R. Filby and Co	F. or charter	
	Gardiner	B. bk.	398	May 11	B. Hubener and Co	Repairing	·
Fann y	Waters	B bk			F. R. Tilby and Co Fones and Co	F. or charter	
Father Mindes Fusi Yama	Oleson Thompson	O.bk.			Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Gabalva	Wey	B. bk.	419	June 23	Bour., Hunener and Co	F. or charter	
Cipacy	fullerton	B bk.			A. R. Tilby and Co Glover and Co		
Her. M. Elisabeth Highflyer	Dyker Clayton	Du.bk. В sh			G., Livings on and Co	London .	Immedt
Illiman:	Diamond	B. bk.	410	May 29	Smith Kennedy and Co	London	E rly
${f J}$ աթո ${f n}$	Buniek	Da.bk.		July 6	Frazar and Co		
John Bull John Bool	Harris Currie	B bk.			Hogg Brothers G., Livingston and Co		
John Paul John Stanton, Jnr	V hite	B. sh.	724	June 25	Frazar and Co		1
Knight Snowdoun	Richar ison	B, sh,	65 fi	June 18	Born o Company	F. or Charter	
Kew Kee Lansdowne	Beaglinole Spowart	B. 8r. B. sh.	# 31 714	June 24	Trantmanu and Co W. R. Adamson and Co		
Maggie Leslie	Stephen	B bk.	468	June 20	Frazer and Co	_	
Manila II	Behrens	Hm.bk		June 27	Clausen Droege and Co. Frazar and Co		
Marie Laurie Marquis of Argyle	Asvil Hay	Preb.			Smith Kennedy and Co	F. or charter	,
Nimroud	Oughton	B. sh.	1022	July 11	Jar., Matheson and Co		1.10
Minister Pahud	Pe pses	Dut.sh	I		T. Kroes and Co- Captain	F. or charter	1
Morning Star Nelly	Johnston Simpson	B. bk.			Olyphant and Co	F. or charer	[. * *
Neptune	Parkins	B. bk.	533	Mar 27	P. and U. S. N.Co.	100	
Niphon	Parst	mut bg	276	June 27	Γ Kroes and Co	F. or charter	
Oceanica Persia	Wilson Clark	B. bk. B. sh.	1298	July 29	Borne Company Cornec Company	F. or charter]
Peterborough	Orchard	ø, bk.	560	June 18	Jar., Matheson and Co		1 :
Petrel	jervis	B sr.			Dent and Co Frazar and Co	Laid up	
Renown Sailors Home	Adams Bryant	ப். bk. B. sh.		June 23			
Samu-l	Wigzell	B. bk.	426	June 7	Frazar and Co	F. or charter	
Sea Witch	Hughs	B. bk.			D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	r. or charter	
Sir W. F. Williams	Milson Hodge	B. sh		June 8	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	London	Early Early
Star of China	Roysen	B. sh.	692	J ly .8	Gilman and Co	L n ton	Early
Bummer Cloud	Lewis	13. Bli.	1171	Mar. 25	Blain, Tate and Co	Livernool	Early
Summer Cloud Trebolgan		B. bk	352	June 4	t., Livingston and Co	F. or charte	
Trebolgan Tycoon	Metter	les al-	5.50	11000	7 7 	Landon	, M'
Trebolgan Tycoon Vigil	Thomson	B. sh.	415	્રJune ⋅_{	G luan and Co	London	Early
Trebolgan Tycoon Vigit Wellington	Thomson Makey	B. bk	415 781	June 26 June 26	G lman and Co		Sariy
Trebolgan Tycoon Vigit Wellington	Thomson Makey	B. bk	415 781	June 26 June 26	G luan and Co		Bariy

NEWCHWANG.

WCHANG Shipping in Pert.-U. S. S. Wachusetts, Brit. Smyrna, Brit. Madura, Ham. Zuiziba Jupiter, Prus. Fortunata, Prus. Amoy Trader, Bre. Finche Senr. Bre. Frnest and Maria, Bre. Min-Jutch, Jacoba Cornelia, Hannov, S. G. Fichte, Prus, Gustav,

W. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

NAME.	Rig.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Acorn,	store ship				Shanghae
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400		Hongkon g
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	80	_	Hankow
Argus,	pad. stm. sloop	6			Japan
Banterer,	sc. st. g.b.	3			Hongkong
	1	21		1	Shanghae
Barrosa,	sc. stm. corvt.	7		W. N. W. Hewett V. C.	
Basilisk,	pad stm. sloop	3		· · ·	
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	sc. st. g.b.		60		Hongkong
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3			Japan
Cockehafer,	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. Howard Kerr	Ningpo
Cormorant,	c. st. gun. vs.	4		Comr. G. D. Broad	Nagasaki
Coquette,	sc. st. gun-vs.	4.		Comr. A. G. R. Roe	apore Ordi home
oromandel,	pad. st. tender	— \	150	l	longkong
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	1 .	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Ningpo
Firm,	gun-boat.	.3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Flamer, Steam Ordinary		3	- 60		Hongkong
Forester,	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Ningpo
Grasshopper	gun-boat	3		Lient. J. C. Patterson	Amoy
llardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3		Lieut. Morice	Chinkiang
	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. Luard	Fuhchan & Japan
Havock,		,		Staff Com, Thain	Yokohama
Hesper,	store ship.	9			1 - 1
Insolent,	gun-boat.	3		Lieut, G. T. Nicolas	Chefoo
Janus,	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Macao
Leven, Steam Ordinary,		, , , t	80		Jongkong
Manila,	sc. st. desp. ves.	ļ 	[. ⁷ '	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	
Melville, Naval Hospita	i, hospital.]		Rt. Bernard, M.D.B.A.	Longkong
Opossum, Tender to					i
il. M. S. Princess	- gun-boat.	3	60	1	Hongkong
Charlotte,			1		
Osprey,	s. g. vessel	4		Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Pelorus,	sc. stm. corv.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Amoy
Perseus.	sc. st. sloop	137		Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12		Comr. Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Frincess Royal, Bear-			1		
ing the flag of Vice			1		
Admiral Gee. St.	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Nagasaki
Vincent King, C. B.		[.		The same of the same of the same of	
Rattler,	sc. st. sloop	17	. ne	Comr. Webb	Singapore
	· ·				Hongkong
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	5			
Salamia	pad desp	100		Och B. W. Contagn	Japan
Scylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtenay	Hiogo
Serpent,	sc. desp. vessel	4	201	Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surv. serv. Japa
	1		1.		last at Formosor
Slaney,	gun-boat.] <u>1</u>		Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching keang foo
Snap,	gun-boat.	3	1 .	Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Starling, Steam Ordinar	y, gun-boat.	. 3	60	이 아들 보고 한 사람들이	Shanghae
Staunch Steam Ordinar	v min-hout	3	- 60	n t	Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Or-					
dinary.	gun-boat	3	41	י ויי	Hongkong
Weazle,	sc. st. g.b.	1 3	6	Lt. Doughty	Shanghae
Woodcock, Steam Or-)		["	Line Doughty	1. # - 7
	gun-boat.	3	4(0	Hongkong
dinary,	1	0	1.00	00 é D T	
Icarus	steam sloop	3	130	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage our
	1	J.	1	L contract of the second	
	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u> 1900 - La Carta de la Car</u>	<u> </u>

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